
THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

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No. 11

The Major Problems of Library Book Buying

Herbert F. Jenkins

Book Selection Versus Depression

A Symposium

The Librarian and Scholarship

Charles B. Shaw

The United States Society

Margaret Ticknor

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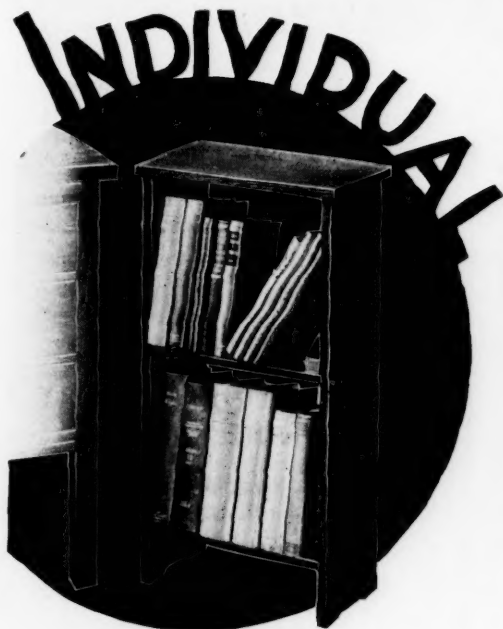
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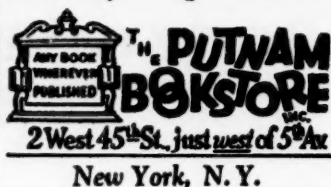
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Forthcoming Issues of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

* Unfortunately, lack of space has prevented our printing Miss Miller's article "A Liaison Service" in this number; it will be printed in the June 15 issue. A few reports of Sections and Round Tables of the New Orleans conference, not received in time for this number, will also be printed in the next number.

* As previously announced, the next number will include the paper by Carl Vitz on "Library Publicity and the Depression." Other articles scheduled are "The Survey of the Libraries" by George A. Works, Dean of Students and University Examiner, the University of Chicago, and "Library of Congress—Card Division" by Nouvart Tashjian, Washington Square Library, New York University.

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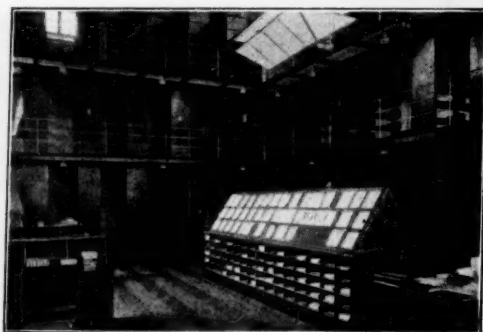
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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL



The Major Problems of Library Book Buying

Publishers' Point of View

By HERBERT F. JENKINS

Vice-President, Little, Brown & Company, Boston, Mass.

WHEN the American Library Association invited the National Association of Book Publishers to take part in this discussion on "The Major Problems of Library Book Buying," based on the article "What the Librarian Wants" by Karl Brown of the N. Y. Public Library which appeared in THE LIBRARY JOURNAL of November 15, 1931, President Cass Canfield of the Publishers Association appointed a special committee to study the librarians' criticism as voiced by Mr. Brown.

This committee, of which Guy Holt of the McGraw-Hill Publishing Company of New York is chairman, has given the matter careful consideration, and I am reporting in a general way the views of the publishers. Manifestly it is impossible for me to state definitely what all the publishers will or will not do to remedy our alleged shortcomings. According to *Publishers' Weekly*, the number of publishers who issued over five new books or new editions during 1931 totaled 227. Sixty per cent of the books recorded came from the presses of forty-seven publishers who brought out over fifty books each, and

nineteen of these forty-seven published over 100 books each.

Of the total of 227 publishers who issued over five books each last year, 133 did not appear on the list ten years ago, in 1921, and these new publishers are responsible for about half of last year's output. Almost any one with an idea, an author and a little capital may start book publishing, with the result that the increased number of publishers during the past decade has been instrumental in developing many new and promising authors and at the same time adding new titles to plague the bookseller and the librarian. Statistics show that the output of new books and new editions increased from 10,027 in 1930 to 10,307 in 1931, but despite this increase of about 300 titles, the publication of fiction fell off somewhat, although we all realize that it is still too large.

Miss Vosper, Editor of the A. L. A. *Booklist*, tells me that she received 5,128 of these 10,000 or more books last year, which of course represents the cream of the publishers' lists, together with a lot of the skimmed milk. In 1931 the *Booklist* entered 2,946 new books and new editions, which is enough for any library to purchase in these days of depression!

Both booksellers and librarians complain

Paper presented before Order and Book Selection Round Table at New Orleans.

Mr. Jenkins is also a member of the Board of Directors of the National Association of Book Publishers.

that too many books are being published. *Many of the publishers are earnestly endeavoring to reduce their lists and considerable progress is being made in this direction.* A survey of book production for the first quarter of 1932 shows a 10 per cent decrease in the number of titles in comparison to a similar period last year. A decrease of 17 per cent was forecasted in the Spring Announcement of the *Publishers' Weekly* of March 12.

Speaking for my own house alone, I can state with considerable satisfaction that Little, Brown & Company began its policy of fewer and better books several years ago, with the result that our output of new books and new editions has steadily decreased. In 1928 we published 101 trade or general literature titles, ninety-six in 1929, ninety-four in 1930, and only seventy-three last year. Up to and including May we will have published but twenty-six books so far this year, and our schedule for the remaining seven months contains at present approximately forty titles, making a total of sixty-six. One result of this policy is that a larger percentage of our publications are entered in the *Booklist*. As the depression continues and the sales of both new and old books fall off, most publishers are likely to reduce their output.

Under-Production

That is, lack of books in certain fields. There have been occasional instances of librarians suggesting to publisher friends that there is a need for a book on a certain subject, or to meet the demands of certain age-groups. In the field of children's books, librarians have been particularly helpful in suggesting and evaluating books.

The proposal recently made by the A.L.A., however, for setting up machinery for submitting suggested topics for new books to a selected group of librarians seems a little too cumbersome to be effective. The present informal method—the publisher asking the opinion of individual librarians who he knows are specially qualified—takes care of such needs. Publishers have made an effort to provide the requirements for good fiction for older girls, as pointed out by librarians, and also books for "intermediates." The supply of adventure and aviation stories has outdistanced the demand! Publishers are always glad to have a specific suggestion from a librarian for a book that is needed.

Out-of-Print Books

Out-of-print books present a special problem. Several conferences have been held on this subject in the past year without reaching any real solution. When the A.L.A. Book Buying Committee tried to check the demand

for twenty-five out-of-print books, listing them on a page in the April, 1931, *Booklist*, the response from librarians was not very large and it was difficult to estimate what the actual demand for these books would be. For instance, *Black Diamonds* by Jókai (Harper) was listed and the returns indicated a demand from the libraries for seventy-three copies the first year after it was brought back into print and twenty-seven the following years for replacement. This book was dropped from Harper's list in 1928. Sales for the last five years of its existence ranged from thirty-eight to sixty-one copies. Unless the publisher can be assured of an initial demand for at least 300 copies and a replacement demand for several years following, it is inexpedient for him to make the investment to reprint the book. Publishers do not let books die if there is any real chance of a sufficient sale.

Would librarians be willing to subscribe definitely in advance for titles which they think should be brought back into print? Unless the publisher is given a definite assurance of quantity orders, he cannot put the book back on his list.

Avenues of Information about New Books

The Publishers' Association would like to make a practical report to members as to just what information about new books librarians want to receive, and in what form they wish to have it come. Out of this discussion, and possibly subsequent letters, we would like to have answers to questions such as these, in order to make sure that librarians are receiving news of new books in the most practical and economical form: Are the cards now sent out by some publishers sufficiently valuable to warrant the expense of preparing them? Should cards be available only for certain classes of books? How useful in the library are the publishers' seasonal announcements and catalogs? If the publisher sends a regular bulletin or letter to libraries, what data should it contain about each book listed? Is the general publicity material, news releases, circulars, etc., of the type sent to booksellers and reviewers of any use to libraries for use in their displays and publicity plans?

Books on Approval

Recently the suggestion has been made that libraries receive books on approval to be returned if the librarian decides not to purchase the title. Unless the publisher can count on the possibility of getting a quantity order on the book, the cost of sending out approval copies is too great. In other words, there are very few libraries where the potential sales to the main library and the branches are sufficient to permit sending returnable books.

When orders for books are received in advance of publication, I am informed that shipments to libraries are made simultaneously with those to booksellers.

Travelers' Calls

Almost all publishers now have their salesmen call on libraries. In some cases librarians have indicated that they do not wish to see travelers, but the majority welcome the opportunity to go over the publisher's line and obtain first-hand information about new books and authors. The question of routing the order through the local dealer or a wholesaler must naturally be left entirely to the librarian. Librarians have sometimes complained that travelers do not know the library point of view, but publishers, particularly this year, are keeping this point in mind and trying to give salesmen the extra information about books which the librarian wants but which, in a good many cases, the bookseller does not need to have.

Revisions and New Editions

Librarians have frequently asked that they be notified in advance when revised editions are in preparation. The publishers are glad to advise them as soon as possible, but as a matter of fact, the length of time which a revision will take is often difficult to determine and until the book is actually in process it is inadvisable to announce it.

In Mr. Brown's article in *THE LIBRARY JOURNAL*, the suggestion was made that regional library associations might set up headquarters for reviewing. Would not this be duplicating machinery already established by the A. L. A. Booklist? The cost of regional listings would mount up rapidly and if books were sent around for reading to a committee of librarians, recommendations would often be delayed too long to be really effective. The publishers' committee is recommending that the publishers send sheets whenever possible to Miss Vosper at the A. L. A. Booklist office, and many houses are already doing this in order to help her speed up the listings so that they can reach librarians earlier.

Book Begging

Library begging for free copies of books has grown in recent years. While publishers realize that budgets are often limited and there

is a natural desire to get as many books gratis as possible, it seems unfair to expect publishers to contribute books. After all, there is no more reason for giving away free books than free furniture, and publishing is not sufficiently profitable to permit this charity. The publication of many important books is really made possible by library support; if the publisher cannot count on this market he is unable to make the investment necessary to bring out the book.

Bookmaking

In the matter of bookmaking, the committee has considered the chief points stressed by Frank K. Walter in *THE LIBRARY JOURNAL*, May 1, 1931: thin paper, small format books impractical—almost none are now issued; bulky papers undesirable—publishers have definite plans for gradually reducing the bulk of books from season to season; paper used for bindings instead of cloth—very rarely used now; end papers which carry maps and illustrations—certainly a point worth considering, and some publishers have discontinued because of the difficulty librarians experience in rebinding. The Book Clinic, organized by the American Institute of Graphic Arts and attended by publishers' manufacturing men, is studying all aspects of bookmaking and emphasizing better design. It has been asserted that trade editions today represent a 300 per cent improvement over the same books of fifteen years ago.

In closing I wish to emphasize what seems to the publishers an important factor in the purchase of books for libraries. It has been estimated that libraries spend on the average 30 to 35 per cent of their book appropriation for fiction, some libraries more than this. In a time like this, when every expenditure should be scrutinized, isn't the prime function of libraries to stress non-fiction books of more permanent value, and let the commercial rental libraries handle the circulation of the more ephemeral fiction to a large extent? Naturally libraries must meet demands of public for fiction and the better fiction certainly should be purchased, but the place the library has assumed in education and community life in the past decade makes it seem wise to spend the limited book funds available on books of permanent worth, emphasizing non-fiction.

Books are the everlasting friends that fail not. They are the flying trunks and magic carpets of childhood, the mystic fountains that quench the ardent thirst of youth, and the green pastures and the still waters whither in later years we go to restore our souls.

—MAUDE DUTTON LYNCH.

The Librarian and Scholarship

By CHARLES B. SHAW

Librarian, Swarthmore, Pa., College Library

A KEATS quatrain in one of his letters, a quatrain in less than lofty mood, declares:

*The sun from meridian height
Illumines the depths of the sea,
And the fishes, beginning to sweat,
Cry d—it! how hot we shall be.*

This, in language not too figurative to be taken with a certain literalness, asserts the plight of the college librarian. The librarian—poor fish—has moments of ardor or dismay when he at least perspires, if he is not so plebeian as to sweat; there are occasions on which he becomes articulately and righteously profane; he knows what it is to be in hot water.

These moments of heat and bother seldom come to the librarian when he is about the application of his techniques. The librarian knows, knows better than anyone else, about charging systems, the preparation and filing of catalog cards, the preservation of printed materials, and so on through the scores of other technical sorts of information that must concern him daily. The instruction of library schools; opportunities to observe the procedures of other libraries; experimentation—trial and error—on an individual's own initiative under varying conditions—these things have combined to build up for librarianship an authoritative body of rules and processes to guide the administrative control and mechanical progress of library service. As a technician little fault can honestly be found with the librarian; he knows what he should accomplish and he knows how to accomplish these ends.

Let me name in alphabetic order a dozen individuals on a college roster:

bursar	physician
dean	president's secretary
dietitian	professor
engineer	purchasing agent
janitor	registrar
librarian	superintendent of building and grounds

Where, in order of importance and respect in the academic hierarchy, do you place the librarian? (Let me read them again. . . . Have you placed the librarian? Now let me ask

another question.) Where in a poll, in which all members of the teaching and administrative staff vote, do you honestly believe the librarian would be placed?

About our actual ranking in the academic world today I have implied that I have no illusions; of our potential importance I am steadfastly certain. The unnecessary—and I cannot sufficiently emphasize how strongly I believe it is unnecessary—lowliness of the librarian's position in the academic world is what chiefly concerns me at this time.

In developing the subject time restrictions permit an approach along only one road. Any one of several might be chosen to yield the same disclosure.

The faculty committee on the library, common to many institutions, is, when one stops to consider it, a curious body. Admittedly the library is a unit of the academic organization whose well-being concerns everyone at the college. The library must be efficient and well ordered. So, for that matter, must be the college dining hall, the heating and lighting systems, the college plumbing; yet I know of no American institution of higher learning that has a faculty committee on the dining hall, a faculty committee on the power plant, a faculty committee on sinks and toilets. This in spite of the fact that vitamins and drains and candle power are all as important in the full, rounded and healthy development of a student as are copies of the *Dictionary of National Biography*.

Let us discuss briefly one of these non-existent faculty committees. If there were a faculty committee on the dining hall I suppose that it would not concern itself with the problem of aluminum versus enamel kitchenware or with the patterns on the china or with the brand of salt kept on the tables. They would meet in solemn conclave to discuss menus—Thursday's soup should be vegetable; Friday's fish, mackerel; Saturday's dessert, pie; and Sunday's *pièce de résistance*, not too ancient chicken. They would talk—endlessly it seems and perhaps a bit ignorantly—this professor of sociology, this dean of the school of education and this assistant professor of English (whose wealthy sister-in-law might give a stained glass window to the chapel and who must therefore be given some committee

Read before A. L. A. College and Reference Section, New Orleans, April 25, 1932.

assignment)—they would talk about calories and balanced rations and carbo-hydrates. They would assure themselves that the cheap baked beans appeared often enough on the table and the much-hated carrots not too often.

If this is a valid presumption concerning the activities of our hypothetical committee it is interesting to note that our faculty associates would do in this analogous case precisely what some of them are apt to do when they consider the library. Few faculty committees discuss the relative merits of bracket and standard stacks; the comparative advantages of one or two or three card charging systems; the duties of the first assistant cataloger; or the choice of blue or green buckram for rebindings. These matters are left to the technician for his decision, just as cooking utensils, dishes and the brand of salt are left to the technician. But, as our dining hall committee discusses and decides upon the food that shall be placed before students, so the faculty library committee frequently arrogates to itself the decisions as to the books that shall constitute the institution's intellectual provision for students.

This is more than a matter of technique: it is a matter of scholarship. In matters of scholarship our colleagues brook no supervision by coordinate members of the faculty. The use of good English is a matter affecting the entire college, but nowhere do we find faculty committees to advise or direct the work of the English department.

By these remarks I do not mean to discount or decry the valuable and enormous help that faculty associates can and do render in the enrichment and employment of a library's resources. To turn a deaf ear to comments, to do less than actively court the interest and advice of faculty associates would be the college librarian's supreme act of folly. At the other extreme, however, only a shade less foolish is a supine acquiescence in the judgment that the librarian is not capable of being either a contributor to or a responsible sharer in the intellectual and scholarly activities of his college.

The librarian's first duty is to help the students and the teachers of his college in their acquisition or elaboration of knowledge. He must help them by the selection and purchase of the proper printed materials, by the correct analysis of the contents of the library's books, by the orderly arrangement in the catalog and on the shelves of these analyses and of the books themselves, by placing at their disposal his familiarity with bibliographical guides and

reference tools, by the provision of the right physical conditions for the consultation of this material. All this implies a breadth and diversity of knowledge and activity; and with breadth and diversification superficiality must necessarily go hand in hand.

Superficiality is essential in librarianship. Superficiality, however, in this day of extreme specialization, is the lot of every human being. The astronomer, for example, as deeply versed as it is humanly possible to be in speculations concerning the super-galaxies, has generally only a smattering of information about the romantic period in German literature, present political parties and issues, human anatomy, the events of the American revolution, the principles of the internal combustion engine, the theory of evolution, counterpoint, the culture of orchids, the gold standard, the Montessori system, the life and works of Rembrandt, the Aristotelian doctrine of catharsis, and so on through hundreds of other topics. If in the preceding sentence you transpose super-galaxies and counterpoint you have a fair statement of the musician's mental equipment. Superficiality is universal and inevitable. Probably the librarian's general information is a little less shallow than that of his colleagues.

Superimposed upon this general superficiality, in the librarian's case, is a specialized technique. This technique—the dietitian has another and the registrar a different one—does not admit its possessor to the realm of scholarship. Abraham Flexner in his book on universities¹ made clear the distinction between *ad hoc* education “designed to teach tricks, devices and conventions” and real scholarship which is “the pursuit of culture.” Scholarship is the standard by which the scholarly man will measure you and adjudge you his academic equal or inferior. Not scholarship in his own field of knowledge—the philologist has a hearty respect for the research physicist who may not even dimly suspect the existence of Grimm's Law—but scholarship in the general sense of the trained and cultured mind stocked with the profound lore of a chosen specialty, alert to pertinent new ideas, alive with intellectual curiosity concerning the far reaches of his subject, eager to record and disseminate and extend the knowledge in his field.

How may the librarian gain the recognition of intellectual, professional, academic equality from his colleagues? The answer is at once absurdly simple and desperately hard. It is by becoming a scholar. By this I do not mean

¹ Flexner, Abraham. *Universities: American, English, German*. Oxford, 1930.

the acquisition of more degrees. There are more dull—intellectually dull, professionally dull, socially dull—holders of higher academic degrees in the land than one can shake a dozen sticks at. If laid end to end they would stretch from New Haven to New Orleans, they would take the self-styled morticians out of the depression and themselves into many deep-dug ones, and they would, by thus disposing of themselves, tremendously lighten the burden of seriousness and pedantry that bears down a too humorless world. I do not plead for more degree-holders, but for more real and ardent devotees to scholarship.

After the subtraction of a working schedule of 40 hours and the time for eating, sleeping, necessary recreation and the real social obligations of life from each week's 168 hours there remains for each of us a variable but considerable residue. How shall the time be spent—all of it at bridge, the movies, gossip and chatter, light fiction, idling of other sorts? Or part—perhaps a good share—of it in digging into the arcana of some domain of knowledge?

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fifteenth century; of the Chartist movement; of the development of agriculture in the American colonies; of the background of the present political situation in Italy—these are but a random few of the infinite range of beckonings to scholarly investigation. Pursuing such research at your own pace and on your own initiative you are not degree-haunted or examination-ridden. You have embarked of your own volition on one of the most difficult and most satisfying of journeys. There are frequent obstacles along the road and the goal is far distant. There is no easy short cut to erudition. But once you are well along that road you will arrive at that paradoxical state which combines inner unrest and humility with self-assurance among and academic acceptance by your intellectual peers. You have laid hold—if the Irishism is permissible—upon the intangible but impregnable and in no other way equalled satisfaction of intellectual growth and scholarly accomplishment. You have served yourself well in the creation of and strivings toward an intellectual goal and in the kudos accruing from publications and the reputation of authority. And, as a pertinent reminder of this paper's place and purpose on this program, aside from personal satisfactions and the addition of your individual mite to the store of the world's knowledge, you will raise by a perceptible degree the status and esteem of the profession to which you have the honor of devoting daily your first energies and intelligence.

The United States Society

By MARGARET TICKNOR

Librarian, The United States Daily, Washington, D. C.

IN THE LAST few years practical people have been giving more and more attention to the definition of the word "culture." They are questioning whether any influence or any institution can be truly cultural in the best and broadest sense, unless, among other contributions, it makes for a better citizenship. As one of the most important cultural institutions in the community, the library has, of course, noted this tendency of the time and indeed very frequently has been one of the first to give it encouragement. Now an opportunity is being offered to give it further assistance in this direction. An organization called The United States Society has recently been formed which promises to give nation-

wide emphasis to the idea that a knowledge of government is as essential to the American citizen as were those two qualifications, lack of which branded the ancient Roman with the stigma that "he could neither read nor swim."

The United States Society was formed, as its motto indicates, "to spread knowledge of Government." It is non-partisan, non-political and non-commercial. Its advisers consist of the members of ten councils, made up of men and women who are leaders in educational, fraternal, religious, industrial and other associations and on its board are such noted persons as Calvin Coolidge, Elihu Root, Newton D. Baker, John Grier Hibben and Owen D. Young. In its organization work,

which is grouped by states, it has already secured for its leaders public-spirited men and women of equal local prominence.

It has a practical plan which, of course, depends in a large part upon the printed word and here the library steps into the picture. The Society publishes, among other things, a weekly Bulletin which it will distribute to schools, colleges and adult groups and also to libraries—in all cases without charge. In every city to which material of The United States Society is sent, the Society plans to supply the library with enough copies of its weekly publications for its use. In addition to this, it plans to send to each library a bound volume of the year's editions. A monthly Debate Service will also be furnished.

The weekly Bulletin is an eight page pamphlet about $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11$ inches, which records the important Federal and State Government activities for the preceding week. In addition to a chronicle of the week, the Bulletin presents articles on the outstanding events in the field of government. In presenting these events their historical background is always discussed and, if the question is a controversial one, the views of both sides are presented. There is included also an article on a conspicuous activity of government in the field of health, human relations, education or science. From time to time, there are included short biographical sketches of men who have assumed or who are about to assume important positions in the State and Federal Governments.

In connection with the bulletin, which is called *Uncle Sam's Diary*, a service is provided for the persons who conduct the classes where the Bulletin is used. This contains a more intimate picture of the background of the outstanding events of the week, a bibliography and a series of questions suggested by the material in the *Diary*.

The Debate Material on current government problems is distributed regularly at wider intervals. This will be of especial interest to the libraries. It suggests questions that stimulate the interest of the students and also supplies a complete outline of the pro and of the con with a bibliography for further reading and research. Other publications are planned which include illustrated posters which can be affixed to bulletin boards. These posters portray various functions of government, our Constitution and our natural resources and their development.

Charts of government will also be furnished to the groups showing in detail the relationship with each bureau and department of the Federal Government. Similar charts which

visualize the organization of the state and municipal governments will likewise be made available. The Society further plans to sponsor the organization of model congresses. A manual prepared by the Society will explain how to organize the congresses.

The library, of course, will be a very important link in the chain. People inquiring about the Society will naturally turn to the library. They will ask about *Uncle Sam's Diary*. Teachers will make use of the bibliography as well as students, and the library will be called upon to supply the books needed. With the list in their possession, they will have opportunity to place them on display. Members of school boards and parent-teacher organizations will undoubtedly call for the material in case it is not already in their hands from other sources, and men and women interested in community affairs will learn through the library of the work of the Society and will doubtless make suggestions for means of further utilizing the publications. Libraries themselves will find the Bulletin of tremendous help in fulfilling the various demands for information on all subjects which the public feels that every librarian should have at the tongue's end.

Of course, *Uncle Sam's Diary* will furnish a concise digest of important activities and its contents should indeed be welcomed since it contains a non-partisan summary in a few lines. While these subjects may be dealt with in the other literature which surrounds the librarian, it is usually fragmentary and often discussed from a partisan viewpoint. The *Diary* is invaluable for reference work; it will answer inquiries as to when such and such event took place, or explain the duties and functions of special boards and commissions, etc., whose activities have been prominent in the news. Of course, when a "Model Congress" is organized in a nearby high school or other group, the library can cooperate by furnishing an adequate "library of congress" for the senators and representatives among the students.

Again in this material, the library will have at hand in popular form information concerning government for the average man. With the presidential election approaching, there will be the usual increased interest in government, which it is the function of the library to satisfy as well as to foster.

The material distributed by the Society will be sent out as soon as the organization in each state is completed. Meanwhile, libraries which are particularly interested will be furnished samples if they write to the headquarters of The United States Society, Washington, D. C.

Book Selection Versus Depression

A SYMPOSIUM

Cleveland

OWING To an unusual tax situation, the libraries of Ohio have plumbed new depths in the general depression. A change in the tax laws has left the tax supported libraries entirely without income for the first half of the year. The only resources available have been incomes from gifts or bequests, and reserves from building funds or other savings. Cuts in book funds need a new definition. Can you call it merely a "cut" when almost three-fourths is taken away? Our book budget is now reduced from an average expenditure of about \$30,000 per month to less than \$8,000. Not only the book funds, but salaries throughout the Library have been cut, branch hours reduced, and a number of the staff put on part time or leave of absence.

On the other side of the picture, Cleveland shows the same increase in the use of the Library that seems characteristic everywhere of this depression. The situation in a nutshell, is, we are serving many more people in shorter hours with a reduced staff and comparatively few new books.

The first move to meet the depression began some time ago. Urged by repeated warnings from the Librarian of lean days to come, the various department heads had been building up their book collections with an ample supply of those titles that can be counted on to be in demand year after year. The branches, including the childrens' rooms, were well stocked, and the Main Library collections, besides a good supply of popular books, had been built up as never before on the scholarly side.

When the evil day arrived, there were first of all certain fixed charges to be covered—serials, year books, continuations, all those publications which must be received regularly in order to keep the continuity of the files. The renewal of periodical subscriptions fortunately falls outside this first six months.

Of course, all building up of the book collection had to be given up. "Desiderata" lists were laid aside, and such pleasant activities as the filling-in of important sets from the *Union List of Serials*. These may be luxury buying, in the pleasure it affords an ambitious or scholarly librarian, but it is necessary buying also, if the book collection is

to be of value to the student and the scholar. Optimism as to better days to come is shown by the continued checking of catalogs and the growing card files of titles for purchase later. An avalanche of book orders could be brought down in response to only the slightest encouragement. A few special things already contracted for are being bought, and an occasional item long sought and offered now at an exceptionally good figure. An instance of one such order placed last month was for a book which had been followed on our want lists for the last twelve years, and another for which we have been searching for ten years, has just been offered.

All orders are being closely scanned with a view to a large percentage of postponement or cancellation. In all fields few new titles are being purchased, and there is only scant duplication of copies. The Main Library is getting along with one copy of many titles that would ordinarily be duplicated, and this copy, in many cases, is made reference.

The Library's rental collections are meeting a part of the demand. No titles not in the free collection are included, but more copies of fiction than heretofore are being put into the Main Library rental collection, and its non-fiction is circulating very briskly. From five to ten rental copies are bought of the most popular fiction. Two to four copies are used of popular non-fiction, three, at present, for example, of Emma Goldman's two-volume Autobiography. Though not exactly book selection or buying, it might be noted in passing that judicious advertising and some readjustment of seven and fourteen-day books have greatly increased the circulation of older titles.

Branch buying is limited, many titles put into the Main Library and ordinarily duplicated liberally do not appear at all in branch lists. The titles bought are largely of the "sure-fire" variety. The unusual book that would delight a few appreciative readers is sacrificed to the good of the larger number. The non-fiction purchases are popular titles in the field of economics, inspirational books, and vocational guides, good reading in travel and biography. Fiction is by no means omitted, and magazines are gaining new consideration as the only reading matter that can hold the attention of those who are too restless to settle down to a book.

The Children's Department began a year

*Symposium presented before Order and Book Selection Round Table at New Orleans.

and a half ago to examine cheap editions of juvenile books with a view to finding and noting editions which would be satisfactory. No sacrifice was made of content or the appearance of the shelves, but a considerable saving in money is being made. Of new titles, one copy is being purchased of the important books. Duplication of expensive books has been given up, and fewer titles are duplicated for the branches. During the past year the children's librarians have withdrawn from circulation some duplicate copies of standard books and in this way they have built up a reserve which can be drawn on in this lean year to supplement the resources and improve the appearance of the juvenile collection.

The placing of orders for books of a general character in foreign languages for the foreign collections was discontinued last fall. Lists for future purchase are, however, being carefully compiled. Because of the permanent value of the books listed, the lists will not soon go out of date. Not many ephemeral foreign books are purchased at any time, except in a few of the minor collections where nothing else is available and the books are very cheap. The fact that such lists are being made satisfies many readers, who realize our circumstances, and the lists themselves have proved useful in answering questions.

The head of the History Division of the Main Library has taken keen delight for a period of years in building up the resources of that Division. Now, putting such joys firmly behind her, "nothing," she says, "is being bought from catalogs. Previous duplication takes care of the students. What money we have is spent for books on current affairs important as world events, and beyond that we aim to supply relief from worry, if it can be done, by popular biography, history made interesting, and thrilling adventure."

Technical books which go out of date the most rapidly, such as those on television, are bought sparingly, the choice falling on books on automobiles, for example, that will be useful longer and among more readers. This, and following choice between subjects called for, are typical of similar decisions in other fields. There are perhaps an equal number of calls for books on rabbit raising and on the care and feeding of tropical fish. One is a practical attempt to earn a livelihood, the other seems to be a decorative fad of the moment. The Library buys and duplicates more liberally for the vocational need than for the other.

The staffs of the Order and Catalog Departments have been greatly reduced. Funds were

too limited to permit the special pieces of work which might carry over an ordinary slack time. Therefore, many of the staff have been put on a part-time schedule, others are on leave of absence. A number have been transferred for full or part-time to relieve the pressure in other departments of the Library. These transfers will be interesting in their results. Some temporary transfers will probably become permanent, others will end in the return, to non-public work, of a broader minded and perhaps a more contented assistant, who knows her institution as a library system, rather than as one department.

—LOUISE PROUTY.

Detroit

DETROIT LIBRARY BOOK FUND

1929	\$175,000
1930	150,000
1931	106,000, cut to \$50,000
1932-33	40,000

The Library has proceeded to purchase all new English fiction on the duplicate pay basis. While the Main Library has had this accommodation for years the whole system did not go into full action until last year. It is doing very well and will be depended upon for the purchase and circulation of new fiction.

As to non-fiction, the plan is to introduce within thirty days a revenue making scheme by charging two cents for every adult book bought since January 1, 1931. This two cent charge is a service or cover charge collected when the book is released for home use. It does not involve any daily circulation fee. We may also charge two cents for renewals. Whatever money is realized through this scheme will be earmarked for the book fund.

The point is this: The book fund has been cut in half as compared with normal years. The next year's appropriation will contain a book fund of a certain amount contributed from general taxes or taxpayers regardless of their using the Library or not. We are inviting the registered library users to grubstake next year with the City or Library Administration, going about fifty-fifty. The scheme has been in the public press and the volunteer expressions so far are favorable.

—ADAM STROHM.

Pittsburgh

IN THE Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh the depression began at four o'clock one afternoon in November, 1931, when we were suddenly confronted with the necessity of reducing our 1932 budget to the tune of \$46,000, or about eight per cent. By nine o'clock that evening the job was done, and of course with

so little time to plan the poor old book fund took most of the punishment. This fund suffered a reduction of \$30,000, from \$112,500 to \$82,500, about 26 per cent.

The allowance for periodicals was decreased from \$10,500 to \$9,500. Circulating magazines were eliminated on the theory that some readers might purchase their own magazines because of their cheapness as compared with books, and also because reading room copies are available. Many magazines were dropped entirely, but in no case did we drop the last copy of any magazine which is included in one of the standard indexes.

Continuations were reduced, largely by ordering many of them for delivery in alternate years only.

A definite policy was adopted of sacrificing purely recreational books in favor of those which have informational and cultural values. This policy was stated to the public as follows in a recent number of *Among Our Books*:

"The Library purchases two kinds of books. In the first group are those needed for informational and cultural purposes. It embraces much of the non-fiction, including reference and technical books, and the best of the fiction. Most of the books in this group are used year after year, and their absence leaves a permanent gap in the collection.

"The other group includes the less distinguished novels—those which fall short of being real literature. Embraced in this group are many of the detective and mystery stories, "Westerns," and other types of the lighter fiction whose chief value is recreational. While they serve a good and legitimate purpose, they have relatively little permanent value.

"There would seem little doubt that the greatest reduction should be made in this latter class of books."

Following this policy, the funds of the reference and technology departments and the business branch escaped with little reduction.

We are attempting to purchase nearly as many non-fiction titles as before, but we are, of course, buying fewer copies. This policy may be questioned as giving less immediate satisfaction to the public, but we think it more important to look to the future and avoid gaps which will be permanently embarrassing.

A drastic reduction in new adult fiction titles is being made. In 1929, Pittsburgh purchased about 400 new novels. The number was reduced to 299 in 1931, and we have now adopted standards of selection which we believe will reduce the number to about 100 during 1932.

We are not unmindful of our obligation to furnish recreational reading to the masses who are turning to the library in these hard times, but we are depending upon the present stock and replacements in reprint editions to fill this need.

A decision which we fully recommend involves the replacement of books by many popular authors only when they are available in reprint editions. This decision is based upon the belief that the books of Fletcher, Van Dine, Raine, Grey, Pedler, Porter and many others represent simply so many "detective," "mysteries," "Westerns," and "loves," and that no specific title is essential.

As an experiment, we are also deferring purchase of the new titles by these authors until they become available in cheap editions. Perhaps you will think life is too short to attempt to convince a devotee of Zane Grey that he can wait a year for the latest Western thriller.

—RALPH MUNN.

Toledo

THE DEPRESSION came to Toledo Public Library in 1931. We had heard a great deal of talk about its effects earlier from Chicago and Grand Rapids, and had already felt some of its depressing results.

With the memory of those distressing days of 1931 still vivid, it is much easier to picture what might have been than to anticipate what will be. The past is clear enough but the future in Ohio is still veiled in clouds of uncertainty under an intangible tax law. On the one hand an atmosphere tinged with "blue" makes enthusiasm impossible; and on the other, a deep faith in the economic resilience of library America makes permanent pessimism unacceptable as a working philosophy. So clear are the developments of yesterday which might have been anticipated, that it seems almost juvenile not to be able to discern what tomorrow has to offer, and still the most ardent searching does not give any assurance that we have won the secrets of the future. Long enough we have accepted the naïve and fatalistic philosophy that everything will be all right provided only we carefully refrain from attempting to make it right. Someone has said "that one is led to believe that perhaps after all we are in the midst of a period of transition from the smug complacency to whatever may be coming."

The year has been an unusual one in many ways, as indicated by the increases in practically every line of work reported in library reports for 1931. The survey of our own library year leads one to reflect on the functions performed by a public library in times of economic and mental depression. Our reading rooms this winter have been crowded and our nerves and strength taxed to the utmost, but we carried on in the face of de-

creasing appropriations, depleted staffs, more wear and tear on our books and greater demands for more titles or more copies of those we have. These are all familiar facts. They have been stated over and over again. The only possible reason for restating them is that nothing adequate or even earnest can be done at the present time in regard to these matters. The library has been helpful during a period that could mean hope or despair. No librarian can deny that one of the surest escapes from the realities of life is to be found within the covers of books. Whether the individual desires books for real study or to use the library as a refuge and a source of amusement, that does not matter. Both are, according to my idea, legitimate uses to make of a library.

The period of economic depression has necessitated an adjustment of budgetary items. And how has the depression affected us? How do we meet the various demands of book selection while operating on a reduced budget?

Fundamentally, book, periodical and continuation investments, like all activities that have to do with tomorrow depend upon faith. It was faith in the continuing and increasing prosperity of library revenue that had supported rising values, when suddenly there appeared several very dark clouds upon the library horizon, shadows began to fall across the sunny path of confidence. The situation in 1931, however, seemed less transient and superficial. During that year a period of American library business came to a close, not merely as a result of an unheard of cataclysm but as the natural consequence of a stabilization of possibilities or, a period of retrenchment. In many libraries a point of diminishing returns had been reached by January, 1932. That was true with us. The library discovered that its leap into the infinite possibilities was handicapped by a ball and chain of whose existence few people had been actively aware.

The bedrock of the library's development must still be recognized as book selection and upon it likewise, must rest the entire service structure that has made it possible for libraries to achieve past successes. Libraries are devising ingenious ways of making their old books fit the situation and how to buy the new ones. Individuals are never at their most perfect state when they are suffering under depression and yet it is remarkable how librarians have met this ball-and-chain demon. Whatever suggestions are made here cannot be adopted indiscriminately by every library, without first understanding the fundamental principles underlying the selective selection of

books, periodicals and continuations under stress. Selective book selection and ordering might have been done to advantage earlier in the game, provided that each librarian had considered any steps taken in that direction in close relation to his own particular type of library, rather than adopting any set standard decided upon by other libraries of varying types.

It is worth noting how far we have already come in attempting to deal with these questions of selecting periodicals, continuations and books during a period of depression, although, thus far, our selection might have been piece-meal and bit by bit rather than in accordance with any carefully studied and generally understood plan.

Concerning periodicals, their selection with a limited budget becomes one of the library's most difficult problems. The periodical fund was cut in 1931, and again in 1932 on a six months budget. We have always thought that a magazine once on the subscription list usually is retained there permanently. Periodicals, however, change in scope and value. Irrespective of the present depression, the rising cost of periodicals has proved a serious handicap to libraries throughout the world, particularly true of German scientific periodicals as stated in the John Crerar Library report of 1930. The cost made desirable the careful scrutiny of all periodicals on the subscription list. Different tests were applied to them, were these periodicals of current interest or of permanent value. Our aim was to keep a balanced ration in order to meet the pressing needs and to cover all the important phases. The future reference value was kept ever in mind. If the periodical was indexed in any of the periodical indexes, that was a legitimate reason to keep the magazine on the list. Subscription prices also entered into the basis of decision. Some magazines were debarred because of their expense. In general, more expensive titles were dropped when choice between two of one kind was necessary. Duplication of type was another basis of decision, where several of one type, usually one or more was dropped. Each item on the magazine list was carefully considered for interest and permanent value. If the demand or interest in a magazine lagged, it was discarded from the list.

Continuations have been cut proportionately and our general plan is to skip a year, rather than discontinue the subscription altogether. The basis for skipping a particular year has been determined by the use made of the material, and, secondly, what new information has been added to the volume. A very

good example of the first type is the Davison's textile "blue book." Our patrons are not vitally concerned with the material ordinarily found between its covers, since the city is not located in the textile manufacturing section of the country. This is also true of the directories of the rubber and coal industries.

Book buying with the exception of fiction, has been restricted in all departments of the library system. When it comes to buying books on a reduced budget, that does become a real problem, more difficult than any other phase of book selection. Book selection under these conditions requires more ingenuity, as it is quite likely one might and could overlook a very worth while book. Fiction purchases, which are always read on approval, have not been restricted, buying as usual. Inexpensive reprints by Grosset, Burt and others are our favorite means in replacing or adding copies of fiction titles which are still popular. All answers relating to books purchased by Toledo Public Library must be interpreted in the light of the fact that fiction, both new titles and replacements have been bought on a rental basis, with the exception of the standard classics, since January 1, 1931. Our practice of fiction on a rental basis need not be reiterated here at this time. Miss Welles has covered that phase of economizing in her article "Economizing to Meet Budget Cuts." The rental service for fiction has been in operation for a year and four months and as a system it has paid for itself, although not at every branch separately. It is now generally accepted by the public. There is also some evidence that a rental system has a regulative influence on the use of books. The books are more apt to be returned as soon as they are read. The rental collection has a much quicker circulation turnover and provides an excellent means of furnishing these books to the public at a nominal cost and without any drain on the book fund. I might mention here, too, that some periodicals such as *World's Work*, *American Mercury*, *Forum*, *Scribner's*, *Harper's*, etc., are included in the rental collections. Records of demand for periodicals for reading are the basis for the selection of titles. Many of the periodicals are distinctly popular in character, but all seem to have a definite purpose in the cultural and recreational reading of the public or student.

As to non-fiction buying, that is a different tale. We are buying factual books of immediate usefulness, restricting those of merely theoretical utility. Recreational types of books of known interest are purchased, omitting those titles where interest might demand arresting the attention of potential

readers, for example, a biography of a historical personage heretofore not exploited or debunked but treated soberly. The purchasing of children's books has taken the trend of apportioning more of that quota to new titles than replacements. Regular book quotas are spent for non-fiction which are selected to the best of our knowledge on the basis of permanent value. In order to make the book fund go as far as possible, we always hold a desirable file when the book fund is low. Whether we wait until the titles appear on the remainder market depends largely on the character of the book. Yet a new book, if needed, must be bought despite its cost. However, on some items, one must think twice as to use, especially when the cost runs up to ten dollars or more. In this cost connection, government publications might be used more as supplementary material or even to take the place of an expensive book. Their low cost makes them especially desirable for libraries when pennies must be counted. When a government publication does impart the desired information, it is often superior to a book on the subject, being up to the minute, authoritative, and oftentimes containing information not available elsewhere. If the edition is expensive we will wait for a less expensive one, if there seems to be a possibility of one being issued. We are not buying more from remainders or bargain lists, as all the available funds are needed for the purchase of current books in demand. As for reprints in reinforced bindings, we find that we get more use from the publisher's binding plus a later rebinding. Our discount on reprints makes it more advantageous to purchase them this way. Replacement purchases are restricted to books sorely needed. The librarian needs cheaper books in order to make his dollars keep abreast of his reader's demands. Do we not have an over-production in books as well as automobiles and radios? More English books are bought now since the rate of exchange has dropped. However, we always compare the English price with the American and order from England if it is to our advantage, except where time must be taken into consideration.

What has been the result of depression in its relationship to economizing on books, periodicals and continuations?

What all that means is this: That we have learned to adapt our ability to the development of reading critically the ever increasing field of current literature, whether books or periodicals. With all this there have come a thousand new problems and new wants. Ours is a system dedicated to change.

—EFFIE G. ABRAHAM

Librarian Authors

LOUISE PHELPS KELLOGG, Senior Research Associate of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, was born in Milwaukee, of pioneer stock derived from New England. Her early education was secured in Milwaukee, after which she graduated from Dearborn Seminary in Chicago, and spent two years at Milwaukee College (now Milwaukee-Downer College). She entered the University of Wisconsin as junior in 1895, taking honors in history when awarded the bachelor's degree in 1897. The next year was spent in graduate study at the University of Wisconsin, as scholar in American History. In 1898 she was awarded a foreign fellowship by the Association of Collegiate Alumnae, and spent the year 1898-99 in London and Paris. In the former city, she worked in the Public Record Office, and in the latter was a matriculate of the University of Paris at the Sorbonne. Her first historical paper was published in French; a study from the French Archives, "Translation des Cendres de Voltaire," published in *La Révolution Française*, September 11, 1899. In 1899-1900 she was instructor at the University of Wisconsin, carrying a portion of the work of Professor C. H. Haskins, who was at Harvard University on leave that year.

Miss Kellogg's connection with the Historical Society of Wisconsin began immediately on the completion of her work for her degree of Doctor of Philosophy, which was awarded at the commencement of 1901. She entered the library in October, 1901, as research assistant and has been continuously with the institution ever since, becoming research associate in 1920. During this interval of over thirty years she has written, edited, and published extensively, partly in her own name and partly as editorial assistant for Dr. Thwaites in his *Original Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition*, his *Early Western Travels*, the *Wisconsin Historical Collections*, and other ventures with which he was connected. She was joint editor with Dr. Thwaites in a series of volumes: *Documentary History of Dunmore's War*, *The Revolution on the Upper Ohio*, and *Frontier Defense on the Upper Ohio*. Independently she edited *Frontier Advance on the Upper Ohio*, and *Frontier Retreat on the Upper Ohio*. In 1917 she edited for the Original Narratives Series of the American Historical Association, *Early Narratives of the Northwest*. In 1920 the



Louise Phelps Kellogg

Caxton Club of Chicago brought out a new edition of Charlevoix's *Journal of the Voyage to North America*, the first English edition since 1768. This was edited with copious notes and an historical introduction by Miss Kellogg. She has continued her editing work, recently bringing out the sixth edition of Mrs. Kinzie's *Wau-Bun*; and editing H. E. Cole's *Stage Coach and Tavern Tales of the Old Northwest* (Arthur H. Clark, Co., 1930).

She is also author of the following: *The American Colonial Charter* (Washington, 1904). This was Miss Kellogg's thesis for the doctorate, and was awarded the Winsor Prize, established in honor of Justin Winsor, by the American Historical Association. In 1925 *The French Régime in Wisconsin and the Northwest* was published by the State Historical Society of Wisconsin; after its appearance the University of Wisconsin bestowed upon the author the degree of Doctor of Letters.

She is now preparing the *British Régime in Wisconsin and the Northwest*, which will be published the latter part of the year.

Article prepared by Dr. Joseph Schafer, superintendent of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

June 1, 1932

Editorial

THE SPREAD of library interest is indicated by the astonishing number of collegiate and other institutions which offer library courses in connection with summer schools. Not less than eighty-six in thirty-six states have reported to the Board of Education for Librarianship, and in eight of the institutions the courses are such that the work counts toward the completion of the professional curriculum elsewhere. The Board properly emphasizes the fact that the summer schools do not take the place of the regular full time library schools, although of definite service to teacher librarians or to librarians in full library service who rightly wish to supplement and strengthen their experience. Though the graduates, like all others of the white collar class and indeed of all classes, have difficulty in these days in finding jobs, it is most desirable that education for librarianship should not halt, and particularly such facilities in training as summer schools offer should be utilized by those who have the good fortune to be in employ.

THE UNIVERSAL depression, unfortunate as its results are in relation to our public libraries, may not be without aftermath of permanent value, as is pointed out in the symposium in which several of the mid-west libraries at the conference took part, printed in this issue. The several contributions are most suggestive and should be carefully considered by all library executives. Miss Prouty's is a peculiarly valuable review of the situation as seen in the light of the Cleveland experience and covers the ground most carefully. In other libraries the development of rental or duplicate pay collections has been of great present value and future promise, and Detroit is extending the pay plan through a two cent charge for rented books made once for all as the book is taken out unless renewal involves a like second charge. Mr. Strohm has since added what may be called a tax on spongers, the fans who absorb

library books and service in cross-word puzzles, genealogical hunts and the like, including a one cent charge for those who filch library ink for fountain pen, while the use above fifteen minutes of dictionaries is specifically charged at twenty-five cents, and directories at fifty cents per hour, these last being often used for compiling commercial address lists. Thus the recent experiences and present problems may suggest new permanent methods. Hindsight is proverbially better than foresight, but hindsight may be translated into foresight for the future, and it is this that librarians should cultivate.

THE QUESTION of fines and their remission is having careful and especial study in many libraries, in part as a result of the depression which makes fines more onerous than usual. The Newark Public Library reports that it has had a number of inquiries from other libraries, suggested by our recent editorial as to the plans there utilized. We regret the misapprehension which caused us to speak of 7,500 missing books which seemed a natural inference from the statement that 7,500 persons had had fines cancelled since there could not be fines unless a book had been borrowed and retained beyond borrowing limit. As a matter of fact in the interesting note printed elsewhere, the schedule shows that no less than 10,888 borrowers, whose cards had been displaced because of overdue books, and unpaid fines, had their cards replaced and their borrowing rights renewed. The figures are certainly startling in suggesting how fines impede progress in circulation yet no other means have been developed for over long retention of books. In many libraries individual cases are considered and fines remitted accordingly, but this is scarcely possible on a wholesale scale. Libraries furnishing special outside receivers for return of books and offering pardon to culprits, cancellation of fines and renewal of cards, have profited substantially by this course. But it still remains a question whether the aftermath will not be demoralizing to borrowers. The Denver Public Library had an interesting by-product of the scheme for in the metal receivers furnished for return of books anonymously, through which gifts were also solicited, it found Treasure Trove in the rare first edition of *Ben Hur*, which when sold may bring the library as much as \$500 toward the purchase of other books—a happy chance in these days when book appropriations have been so sadly cut.

Public Library Statistics in Cities Over 200,000

1931—Compiled by A. L. A. Headquarters

LIBRARIES	Year Ending	Population (1930 Census)	Expenditures Ordinary	Expenditures per Capita	Book Stock at end of Fiscal Year	Circulation	Circulation per Capita	Branches	Branches in Separate Buildings	Registered Borrowers	Registration Period
New York City.....		(6,930,446)	(\$3,770,184.14)	(\$0.57)	(2,927,325)	(23,883,192)	(3.36)	(96)	(74)	(1,282,328)	
N. Y. Circ. Dept. . .	Dec. 31, 1931	3,290,916	1,870,747.42	.57	1,317,582	12,355,102	3.75	49	44	579,090	3
Brooklyn.....	Dec. 31, 1931	2,560,401	1,116,532.76	.43	1,084,998	8,177,637	3.23	29	23	518,600	3
Queens.....	Dec. 31, 1931	1,079,129	782,903.96	.72	524,745	3,350,453	3.10	18	7	184,638	3
Chicago.....	Dec. 31, 1931	3,376,438	1,867,907.53	.55	1,766,412	15,807,902	4.68	44	11	694,958	3
Philadelphia.....	Dec. 31, 1931	1,950,961	825,100.57	.42	813,844	5,701,380	2.92	32	32	276,388	3
Detroit.....	June 30, 1931	1,568,662	1,341,485.75	.85	889,476	7,002,542	4.46	23	18	333,145	3
Los Angeles (City)....	June 30, 1931	1,236,217	1,396,666.60	1.13	1,224,557	11,066,652	8.95	49	40	347,129	3
Cleveland.....	Dec. 31, 1931	900,429	1,962,500.47	2.18	1,732,366	10,310,620	11.45	32	24	323,483	3
St. Louis.....	Apr. 30, 1931	821,960	578,030.16	.70	794,540	3,584,506	4.36	14	7	170,125	3
Baltimore.....	Dec. 31, 1931	804,874	457,157.38	.56	684,919	2,805,004	3.48	27	26	133,668	3
Boston.....	Dec. 31, 1931	781,188	1,222,070.00	1.56	1,572,802	4,702,932	6.02	34	13	173,176	2
Milwaukee.....	Dec. 31, 1931	725,263 ²	485,235.71	.66	924,963	5,948,969	8.20	18	3	165,479	3
Pittsburgh.....	Dec. 31, 1931	(660,720)	(727,168.71)	(.97)	(1,035,056)	(4,391,102)	(5.68)	(10)	(10)	(273,959)	
Allegheny.....	Dec. 31, 1931	139,903	105,169.09	.75	211,556	561,473	4.01	1	1	40,000	3
Old City.....	Dec. 31, 1931	520,817	621,999.62	1.20	823,500	3,829,629	7.35	9	9	233,959	3
San Francisco.....	June 30, 1931	634,394	368,544.72	.58	442,646	3,256,465	5.13	16	9	127,924	3
Cincinnati.....	Dec. 31, 1931	589,356 ²	595,024.63	1.01	975,428	3,917,354	6.64	33	28	157,212	3
Buffalo.....	Dec. 31, 1931	579,700	455,103.47	.76	614,248	3,945,207	6.80	14	9	209,271	3
Los Angeles (County)...	June 30, 1931	546,519 ³	373,681.91	.68	380,592	2,973,709	5.44	154	38	130,590	3
Washington, D. C.	July 30, 1931	488,000	391,109.89	.80	371,880	1,957,697	4.01	3	3	77,404	3
Minneapolis.....	Dec. 31, 1931	464,356	498,500.00	1.07	575,033	3,622,869	7.80	22	11	176,899	5
New Orleans.....	Dec. 31, 1931	458,762	93,588.57	.20	260,882	1,063,713	2.31	6	6	59,686	5
Newark.....	Dec. 31, 1931	442,337	586,866.60	1.32	506,226	2,436,570	5.50	10	8	104,610	3
Kansas City.....	June 30, 1931	399,746	312,521.04	.78	518,330	2,060,867	5.15	15	2	144,176	4
Birmingham.....	Aug. 31, 1931	399,713 ²	155,443.74	.39	185,035	1,553,688	3.89	10	5	94,548	5
Seattle.....	Dec. 31, 1931	365,583	448,185.18	1.22	501,704	3,783,209	10.34	10	8	134,035	3
Indianapolis.....	Dec. 31, 1931	364,161	377,418.93 ³	1.03	578,339	3,097,225	8.50	20	13	132,576	4
Louisville.....	Aug. 31, 1931	355,440 ²	182,303.03	.51	306,804	1,973,919	5.55	22	9 ⁴	70,617	5
Portland.....	Oct. 31, 1931	338,241 ²	333,552.86	.98	539,279	3,167,360	9.36	17	15	148,409	5
Rochester.....	Dec. 31, 1931	328,132	350,328.94	1.06	310,523	2,732,590	8.32	12	8	92,836	3
Jersey City.....	Dec. 31, 1931	316,715	283,634.55	.89	321,282	1,834,416	5.79	11	7	127,631	3
Memphis.....	Dec. 31, 1931	306,412	141,729.82	.46	211,208	1,367,334	4.46	23	5	52,976	3
Houston.....	Dec. 31, 1931	292,352	87,890.09	.30	141,446	807,942	2.76	3	3	68,214	5
Toledo.....	Dec. 31, 1931	290,718	292,384.95	1.00	311,643 ⁵	2,241,848	7.71	13	8	104,300	4
Denver.....	Dec. 31, 1931	287,861	267,429.38	.92	355,757	2,194,749	7.62	14	9	89,831	3
Oakland.....	June 30, 1931	284,213	242,734.31	.85	188,888	1,697,079	5.90	18	11	71,739	3
St. Paul.....	Dec. 31, 1931	271,606	218,707.75	.80	363,619	1,647,468	6.06	5	5	74,208	5
Atlanta.....	Dec. 31, 1931	270,366	124,257.00	.45	174,403	1,062,148	3.92	9	4	71,164	5
Dallas.....	Apr. 30, 1931	260,475	69,840.00	.26	92,899	636,449	2.44	2	2	100,747	5
Akron.....	Dec. 31, 1931	255,040	143,761.95	.56	126,787	1,095,955	4.25	7	7	62,665	3
Providence.....	Dec. 31, 1931	252,981	296,845.00	1.17	421,062	1,580,893	6.24	15	5	101,019	3
San Antonio.....	May 31, 1931	231,542	114,389.58	.49	106,417	497,542	2.14	5	4	39,704	3
Omaha.....	Dec. 31, 1931	214,006	114,364.50	.53	193,351	805,425	3.76	4	2	50,735	3
Syracuse.....	Dec. 31, 1931	209,326	186,068.70	.89	175,780	1,386,831	6.62	8	8	63,675	3
Dayton.....	Dec. 31, 1931	200,982	271,686.62	1.35	300,396	1,715,411	8.53	13	4	63,975	3
TOTALS.....		30,456,193	23,011,404.73		24,918,147	157,317,833		893	514	7,177,214	
AVERAGES.....		692,186	522,986.47	.81	566,321	3,575,405	5.66	29	12-	163,119	

(1) Includes Manhattan, Bronx and Richmond Boroughs.

(2) Includes city and county figures.

(3) Serves unincorporated county territory and 26 incorporated cities and towns.

(4) One temporary.

(5) Owing to a change in budget year expenditures shown for half of two separate fiscal years; consequently vary slightly from budget year expenditures.

(6) Cataloged.

New Orleans Conference

Agricultural Libraries Section

THE MEETING of the Agricultural Libraries Section was held at the Roosevelt Hotel, Wednesday afternoon, April 27. The Chairman, Mrs. Elsie D. Hand, Librarian, Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, Stillwater, Oklahoma, presided. She explained that the program would follow the general theme of the Conference, "The Library in a Changing World," and would be in three sections: formal papers, round table discussion, and business. Thirty-five persons were present at the meeting.

The first paper, entitled "The Faculty of the Land-Grant College Looks at Libraries—As Seen by the Economist" by Dr. Raymond D. Thomas, Dean of the School of Commerce, Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, was read by Mr. Robert Elsasser of the School of Commerce and Business Administration, Tulane University, New Orleans, La., in the absence of Dr. Thomas. Mrs. J. R. Dale, Oklahoma Library Commission, Oklahoma City, Okla., spoke informally on "The Land-Grant College Library as Seen by the Field Worker." This was followed by a paper by Dr. Frank K. Walter, Librarian of the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn., on "The Land-Grant College Library as Seen by the Librarian," and a paper by Mr. Charles H. Brown, Librarian, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa, on "In View of the Land-Grant Survey and Dr. Works' Paper, What Responsibilities Fall upon the Librarian in Improving the Service of Land-Grant Colleges?" Following Mr. Brown's paper there was general discussion of several subjects, including the changes taking place in the names of agricultural colleges which shows the broadening idea of their scope; the results of the recent library surveys; and the advisability of some library representation at meetings of the Association of Land-Grant Colleges.

At the round table discussion, Mr. Lewis, Librarian of Pennsylvania State College, presented the subject of "Local Agricultural Collections in Land-Grant Colleges"; a paper on "Library Hours in Agricultural College Libraries," by Mr. Henry O. Severance, Librarian, University of Missouri, was read by Mr. J. E. Towne, Librarian of Michigan State College; and Mr. Brown of Iowa discussed interlibrary loans.

Reports of the Committee on Cooperative Bibliographical Aid and the Eunice Rockwood Oberly Memorial Fund Committee were read at the business meeting and the following officers were elected: Chairman, Miss Cora Miltimore, University of Florida; Secretary, Miss Jessie M. Allen, Bureau of Plant Industry Library, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

—EMILY L. DAY

Adult Education Round Table

THE ADULT EDUCATION Round Table luncheon meeting was held Monday, April 25, at 12:30 P.M., with Mrs. Helen T. Steinbarger, Readers' Adviser, Mt. Pleasant Branch, Public Library, Washington, D. C., chairman, presiding. The first speaker was Lt. Colonel J. M. Mitchell, President of the British Library Association, who talked on adult education in England. Dr. H. H. B. Meyer, Director of the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress, spoke on the American Merchant Marine Library Association. Miss Miriam D. Tompkins, Associate Professor, Library School of Emory University, was introduced as leader of the first discussion group in adult education, speaking on "How Far This System as Worked Out in Large Libraries Can be Applied in Smaller Libraries." The leader of the second discussion group, Miss Georgie G. McAfee, Librarian, Public Library, Lima, Ohio, spoke briefly on the topic, "What Are the Adult Education Problems in the Time of Depression."

The general session of the Adult Education Round Table was held Friday, April 29, at 2:30 P.M., with Mr. Harold F. Brigham, Librarian, Free Public Library, Louisville, Kentucky, in the chair. A summary of the proceedings of the two discussion groups was given by Miss Miriam D. Tompkins. Five minute reports of round table meetings doing work in related fields were read by representatives of those groups. The principal speakers were Dr. Douglas Waples whose subject was "A Brief Survey of Some Phase of the European Library Situation," and Mr. Holloway, Executive Director of the State Advisory Board in Adult Education of Louisiana, who spoke on the work of the board.

The report of the nominating committee for the Adult Education Round Table was given by Miss Julia Ideson, Librarian, Public Library, Houston, Texas, chairman. Those

ected were: Chairman, Mr. Milton J. Ferguson, Librarian, Public Library, Brooklyn, New York; Miss Miriam D. Tompkins, Associate Professor, Library School of Emory University; and Miss Lucia H. Sanderson, Readers' Adviser, Public Library, Cleveland, Ohio.

—MATHILDE D. WILLIAMS

American Association Of Law Libraries

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH Annual Conference of the American Association of Law Libraries met in Joint Session with the National Association of State Libraries at 2:30 P.M., in the St. Charles Hotel. In the absence of Mrs. Mary E. Frankhauser, President of the National Association of State Libraries, Miss Grace M. Sherwood, Second Vice-President, presided. The members of the two associations were welcomed to New Orleans and the state of Louisiana by representatives of the city, the state, the Bar associations and both Tulane and Loyola universities. After a response to these addresses by Dr. George S. Godard, State Librarian of Connecticut, the Joint Session adjourned, the two associations reconvening in separate sessions.

The American Association of Law Libraries met at 3:30 P.M., in the St. Charles Hotel. The report of the President, Miss Rosamond Parma, and of the Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. Lotus Mitchell Mills were read. Mr. Franklin O. Poole then read the report of the Committee on the Index and Journal.

The business meetings during the remainder of the week were held in the Monteleone Hotel. During the week, the conference was addressed by Dean Rufus C. Harris, of Tulane Law School, by Judge William Byrnes, Dean of Loyola Law School, Mr. Edward A. Parsons, Librarian, New Orleans Public Library, and Professor Harriet Spiller Daggett, Professor of Law, Louisiana State University.

On Tuesday, members of the Association were guests at a delightful luncheon in the Patio Royal, where Mrs. Helen Pitkin Schertz and Mrs. Flo Field gave us intimate talks on the Vieux Carré, after which they acted as guides on a trip through the quarter. At the Annual Joint Banquet of the American Association of Law Libraries and the National Association of State Libraries, Mr. Godard presided as toastmaster. We were fortunate in having as guests of honor, Mrs. Elizabeth M. Gilmer, known to most of us as Dorothy Dix, and Mr. Lyle Saxon, author of books on New Orleans and Louisiana. Both Miss Dix

and Mr. Saxon brought to us more of the charm of the south.

At the final meeting of the Association, Thursday, April 28, the following officers were elected: President, Mr. S. D. Klapp, Secretary and Librarian, Minneapolis Bar Association, Minneapolis, Minn.; First Vice-President, John T. Vance, Law Librarian, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.; Second Vice-President, Miss Alice M. Magee, State Librarian of Louisiana, New Orleans, La.; Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. Lotus Mitchell Mills, Librarian, Sullivan & Cromwell, 48 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.

—LOTUS MITCHELL MILLS

Board of Education For Librarianship

A JOINT MEETING of the Board of Education for Librarianship and Professional Training Section to discuss summer courses in librarianship was held April 27, 1932, at New Orleans. Dr. Louis R. Wilson, member of the Board of Education for Librarianship, presided. The attendance of about one hundred included representatives of thirty-four library schools and other institutions that offer library courses.

Herbert S. Hirshberg, Chairman of the Professional Training Section, presented a carefully prepared paper on "The Inflation of the Summer Session." State and regional standards for school libraries have greatly stimulated the recent rapid increase in the number of summer sessions. Until 1920, summer courses were given chiefly by state library extension agencies for librarians in service. Today only two such courses are offered, and the trend is toward the summer course credited toward completion of a full professional curriculum. In discussing the relation of summer training to that of a library school, Dean Williamson, Columbia University School of Library Service, said that short summer courses could not generally be accepted for credit by a library school owing to variations in admission requirements, standards of instruction and facilities. Louis J. Bailey, Director, Indiana State Library, reviewed the experience of the Indiana State Library in giving summer courses for librarians in service. Carleton B. Joeckel, Associate Professor of Library Science, University of Michigan, urged limitation of enrollment in summer schools, restriction of summer courses to about one in a state and, if possible, to well established library schools. Lucile F. Fargo, Acting Director, Library Science Department of George Peabody College for Teachers,

spoke on the training of school librarians in teacher-training institutions and reported the opinion of the School Libraries Section that full training is desirable even for part-time school librarians. "Problems Met in Planning a Curriculum" were discussed by Clara E. Howard of Emory University Library School. Willard P. Lewis, Librarian, State College, said that institutions in Pennsylvania are attempting to provide certified school librarians and teacher-librarians and to give needed instruction to librarians and assistants in service in the smaller and medium sized public libraries of the state.

Dean James J. Doster, University of Alabama, emphasized the interest of the university administrator in maintaining the professional integrity of his institution.

—ANITA M. HOSTETTER

Business Libraries Section

THE ECONOMIC PROBLEMS of a changing world was the general subject of the papers presented before the Business Libraries Section which met at the De Soto Hotel on Friday afternoon, April 29, 1932. In the absence of the chairman, L. Elsa Loeber, New York State Chamber of Commerce Library, D. Ashley Hooker, Public Library, Birmingham, Ala., presided.

In a paper entitled "The Public Library and the Economic Problems of a Changing World," Louise B. Krause, of H. M. Byllesby & Co., Chicago, stated that under the stress of the present economic crisis many public libraries are making a belated effort to furnish books which will help toward a better understanding of our economic problems. Only a few of the large libraries noted for their service to business at all times were really prepared. Stressing the need of continuous and well organized book service on the part of public libraries to business and industry, as a means of avoiding future depressions, she entered a plea: 1. For the books on economic backgrounds; 2. For the truth in appraising current economic books; 3. For the study of economic problems by librarians themselves. Dorothy G. Bell of the Providence (R. I.) Business Branch followed with a paper entitled "Some Books on the Economic Problems of a Changing World" in which she suggested particular titles outlining both the chief problems of the depression, and the plans suggested for its amelioration. Samuel H. Ranck of Grand Rapids Public Library entered into the discussion which followed.

The following officers were elected for the

coming year: Chairman, Nellie Mignon Fisher, Portland Library Association, Portland, Ore.; Vice-Chairman, Florence M. Waller, Seattle Public Library; Treasurer, Dorothy G. Bell, Providence Public Library; Secretary, D. Ashley Hooker, Birmingham Public Library.

—FLORENCE M. WALLER

College and Reference Section

THE COLLEGE and Reference Section held one general session and three round tables: one for administrators of the larger college, university and reference libraries; one for reference librarians; and one for librarians and staff members of college and university libraries. The general session was held on April 25 in the afternoon in Dixon Hall, Tulane University; and the three round tables on April 26 in the afternoon in various rooms in the St. Charles Hotel. The chairman, James A. McMillen, Louisiana State University Library, was prevented by illness from presiding at the general session. His place was taken by the secretary-treasurer of the Section, Jackson E. Towne, Michigan State College Library.

Charles E. Rush, Yale University Library; Isabel Howell, Vanderbilt University Library; Frank K. Walter, University of Minnesota Library; and Charles B. Shaw, Swarthmore College Library, were speakers at the general session. In passing a motion made by Charles H. Brown, Iowa State College Library, the section endorsed the report on College library advisory service presented to the A. L. A. Council Monday morning, April 25, by Donald B. Gilchrist, University of Rochester Library, chairman of the College Library Advisory Board.

At the Round Table for administrators of the larger college, university and reference libraries the committee authorized at New Haven to study and report at New Orleans the problem of holding various group meetings of the Section and future policy reported and it was voted that an Association of Research Libraries be formed comparable in organization with the National Association of Law Libraries, affiliated with the A. L. A., and subject to confirmation, of course, by the A. L. A. Executive Board. It was voted that the original committee authorized at New Haven, of which Mr. Gerould, librarian of Princeton University, was chairman, draft a constitution for the new association to be presented for adoption at the next meeting.

Nora Crimmins, Public Library, Chattanooga; D. Ashley Hooker, Public Library,

Birmingham; and Irving R. Bundy, Public Library, St. Joseph, offered papers at the Round Table for reference librarians. Jennie M. Flexner, Public Library, New York City; Harriet R. Forbes, Teachers College Library; George H. Richter, Jr., Emory University Library; and Guy R. Lyle, Antioch College Library, read papers or had them read at the Round Table for librarians and staff members of college and university libraries.

Officers of the College and Reference Section elected for the coming year are: Chairman, Theodore W. Koch, Northwestern University Library, Evanston, Illinois; Secretary-Treasurer, Jackson E. Towne, Michigan State College Library, East Lansing; Director for three years, James A. McMillen, Louisiana State University Library, Baton Rouge; Director for two years, F. L. D. Goodrich, College of the City of New York Library; Director for one year, Helen K. Starr, James Jerome Hill Reference Library, St. Paul, Minnesota.

—JACKSON E. TOWNE

Catalog Section

THREE MEETINGS were held by the Catalog Section: the General Session, the Round Table for catalogers in large libraries, and the Round Table for catalogers in small libraries. The Chairman of the Section, Ralph M. Dunbar, presided at the General Session. The Secretary-Treasurer's report was read and accepted. It was voted to continue the sustaining membership in the A. L. A. The Editorial Committee reported publication of the yearbook had been postponed. It was voted to continue the Committee. Reports of the Committees on Standardization of Rules for Arrangement, Standardization of Periodicals and Regional Groups were read and accepted. James C. M. Hanson discussed the Revision of the A. L. A. Catalog Rules. Harriet D. MacPherson considered briefly specific rules not mentioned in Mr. Hanson's paper. Paul North Rice read the report of the Cooperative Cataloging Committee prepared by K. D. Metcalf. Recommendations to the Executive Board regarding the scholarly and bibliographic activities of the A. L. A. were approved.

The Chairman presided at the Round Table for catalogers in large libraries. The topic: "In the Field of Cataloging, What Can the Executives of Large Libraries Legitimately Expect of Library School Graduates"; and "What Can the Library School Graduates Expect of the Executives?" was discussed by Nathan van Patten, Margaret Mann, William M. Randall, Henry V. Van Hoesen, Harriet

D. MacPherson, and papers by Joseph L. Wheeler and B. Lamar Johnson who were not present were read.

Margaret H. Herdman presided at the Small Libraries Round Table. Papers were read by Susan G. Akers on "Training of Catalogers to Meet the Present Demands in Small Libraries," by Marguerite Benny Caldwell on "Cataloging to Meet the Needs of the Modern Public," and by Mary W. Harris on "Cataloging for the Parish Library."

Officers for 1932-33 were elected: Chairman, Harriet D. MacPherson, School of Library Service, Columbia University, New York City; Secretary-Treasurer, Helen Dawley, University of Chicago Libraries, Chicago, Ill.

—KATHLEEN THOMPSON

County Libraries Section

THE COUNTY LIBRARIES section held its meeting on Monday, April 25, 1932, at the Roosevelt Hotel. Following the routine work, the election of new officers was held: Chairman, Mrs. Julia G. Babcock, Librarian Kern County Free Library, Bakersfield, California; Secretary-Treasurer, Miss Muriel S. Marchant, Head of County Department, Racine Public Library, Racine, Wisconsin; Director, Miss Lillie Wulfekoetter, Supervisor of Branches and Extension Work, Public Library of Cincinnati, Ohio. The principal feature of the meeting was the reading of the report of a Special Committee appointed to study the question of "Specialized Training for County Libraries." This committee consisted of Miss Mary Walton Harris and Miss Julia Wright Merrill. The report showed the work already done and recommendations made by the Library Extension Board, the League of Library Commissions and the Board of Education for Librarianship and urged that further study over a longer period of time be given to the subject. An animated discussion followed: Mr. Hirshberg, School of Library Science, Western Reserve University, voicing the sentiments also the difficulties from the Library School point of view, especially those giving one year courses. Miss Margaret Herdman, professor of Library Science at Louisiana State University School, and Miss Essae Martha Culver, State Library Commission, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, told what was being done in their state. Miss Mabel R. Gillis, California State Library, gave an interesting outline of what California is doing and voiced the opinion that training

for rural work should be regional and special emphasis should be laid on the qualities necessary to make a County Librarian.

Mr. C. B. Lester of the Wisconsin State Library Commission discussed the problem of preliminary courses in rural sociology and psychology, also the necessity of a course in fundamentals of library work, before specializing, and concurred with Mr. Hirshberg in the idea that this special training might be best in supplementary or graduate work, especially for those already in the work. This latter point was also brought out by Miss Adelene Pratt, Director of Maryland Library Advisory Committee and Miss Hazel B. Warren, Extension Division Indiana State Library. In view of the unanimous feeling that more specialized training was needed for County Librarians the following resolution was offered by Miss Gillis and adopted: "That the County Libraries Section invite the American Association of Library Schools, the League of Library Commissions and the American Library Association Library Extension Board, appoint a representative of the County Library Sections on a joint committee for further study of the subject of special training for County Librarians."

Miss H. Marjorie Beal, State Library Commission, Raleigh, N. C., read a resolution on Study of County Library Financing adopted at a pre-conference meeting, April 22-23, called by the Library Extension Board and the School Association, etc. Miss Beal stated that the problems embodied in this resolution were only a part of those involved in the entire question of County Library Administration. Therefore she offered the following resolution which was adopted: "Resolved: That a research study be made in regard to County Library Administration and policies, and that we ask the American Library Association Library Extension Board to make this study, or to aid in plans for having it made." On Tuesday, April 26, a joint session was held with the League of Library Commissions and Trustees Section. On Wednesday, April 27, a joint session was held with the above groups and the National Association of State Libraries.

—ALMA J. L'HOMMEDIEU

Hospital Libraries

THE HOSPITAL Libraries Round Table meeting was held in the Convention Room of the Monteleone Hotel, Tuesday, April 26, at 2:30 P. M., with an attendance of about fifty.

The meeting was opened by the Chairman and preliminary announcements omitted, with the exception of one so important that it seemed necessary to communicate it immediately. This was that the A. L. A. Editorial Committee had endorsed the recommendation of the Hospital Libraries Committee for the publication of a hospital library handbook, the need for which is urgent.

Miss Florence Sytz, School of Social Work, Tulane University, was then introduced; her theme being, "Adapting Bibliotherapy to the Patient's Needs in the Changing Social Order." The close relationship between social work and bibliotherapy was shown and the recreational interview used by the Illinois Institute for Juvenile Research explained. The social worker gets a picture of the child's play life and interests, with his social history, then prescribes his recreational therapy. In similar manner it is essential to study the patient as an individual as well as know his disease, before bibliotherapy can be practiced successfully. Miss Sytz said that "in the changing social order" books in hospitals are asked to serve not only as therapeutic agents but as educational instruments also. Mr. C. W. Sumner of the Youngstown, Ohio, Public Library, gave some leading features of his hospital work and the story of a remarkably successful book drive. This was strikingly shown by a screen on which were mounted newspaper stories, posters, etc. The new Gaylord hospital book-truck designed by Mr. Sumner was on exhibit at the meeting. A letter from Miss Perrie Jones, telling of hospital libraries abroad was read by Miss Selma Linden, Presbyterian Hospital, Chicago. Questions were then invited from the floor and discussion of practical problems followed.

—ELIZABETH POMEROY.

Junior College Libraries

THE JUNIOR COLLEGE Libraries Round Table met in two sessions April 27. The Standing Committee on Standards submitted its report of activities for the past year. Contact has been made with all the accrediting agencies and questionnaires covering the items of books, periodicals, budget, staff, physical equipment, and miscellaneous allied matters were sent to accredited junior colleges. Returns were received from 132 colleges. Because of the low percentage of returns, only 30 per cent of the junior colleges in the United States, and because of the partial returns of some libraries, the report was only roughly indicative of conditions in junior college libra-

ries at present. It was suggested that this report be published in full, and that junior college librarians send to the chairman of the committee, individual, carefully thought out opinions and suggestions leading to higher standards for the junior college library. Miss Zona Peek, librarian Edinburg College, discussed library instruction in the junior colleges of the Southern Association. She reported that out of the twenty-nine accredited junior colleges of this association, twenty-four replied to a questionnaire. Of this number, fifteen are giving some form of library instruction; ten schools make it a required course. She suggested that the junior college librarian of the South could render a real service by assisting the high schools in her community to meet their standard—that of twelve lessons in the use of the library.

The subject of "Stimulating Recreational Reading" was presented by Miss Margaret Corcoran, librarian of Springfield, Illinois, Junior College. Such methods as book clubs, annotated list, book reviews in the school paper, attractive posters, membership in the "International Relations Club," personal suggestions, book teas with literary talks, and timely exhibits were brought up for discussion and criticism.

Miss Dorothy Schumacher, librarian of Crane Junior College, had made a study of the voluntary reading of professional literature, that is, material no matter how elementary or popular in style, which deals with the student's chosen field of work, of students who had already chosen a vocation. Stress was given to the provision of an adequate supply of readable, attractive books and periodicals on the professions. That if interesting books were provided, the student would not be slow in finding them on the shelves. Miss Dorothy Schumacher was selected as the chairman for the Chicago meeting.

—FRANCES S. CHURCH.

Junior Members Round Table

THE FIRST MEETING was held Monday, April 25. In the absence of Mr. Ulveling, Miss Lucile Morsch was the acting chairman. Mr. Robert Miller reported upon the project of bringing Cannons' *Bibliography of Library Economy* up to date. Although preliminary work has been done on this, no definite plans have been accepted. Following this Mr. Periam Danton suggested the following as possible projects to be worked on by the Junior Members: 1. Professional training in the Library

School curriculum; 2. Study of supply and demand for librarians; 3. Subject list of fiction; 4. Bringing the 1926 *A. L. A. Survey* to date; 5. Study of library salaries compared with those paid in other professions. The next report was on library school training. This had been compiled by Miss Mildred Clapp from letters sent to her by Junior Members. Miss Clapp was not present, so the following people summarized and commented upon the report, Mr. Thomas Fleming, Miss Alice Daspit, Miss Lois Bailey, Mr. Robert Miller, and Mr. Foster Mohrhardt. From the letters received, it seemed there was general agreement that the entrance requirements for Library Schools should be raised, and also that there should be more creative work brought into the curriculum. It was voted that Miss Clapp continue the study and report at the meeting next year.

Friday afternoon a short business meeting was held in the St. Charles Hotel. The following officers were elected for next year: Chairman, Mr. Robert Miller; Secretary, Miss Mildred Clapp; members of the Junior Members Executive Board: Miss Lois Bailey, Miss Lucile Morsch, Mr. John Russell.

—FOSTER MOHRHARDT.

Library Work With Children

THE FIRST MEETING of the Section was held Wednesday afternoon in the Convention Hall of the St. Charles Hotel. Miss Emma Lee, Chairman, announced that the program had been built around the theme: "Library Work with Children in a Changing World," and introduced the following speakers: Mary Frances Cox, Carnegie Library, Atlanta, who discussed the "Children's Department and the Home: Enlisting the Parents' Interest in Children's Reading"; Vera Winifred Schott, City Library, Wichita, who spoke on the "Children's Department and the Children's Theater"; Hazel B. Warren, State Library, Indianapolis, who read a paper on the "Children's Department and the Community: The Value of a Community Survey of Children's Reading" written by Marian A. Webb, Fort Wayne Public Library. Each of these papers was followed by a brief discussion from the floor. Count René D'Harnoncourt whose subject was the "Children's Department and the International Spirit," presented the Mexican primitive whom American children are quick to understand. The Newbery Medal was presented by Miss Lee to Laura Adams Armer for her book *Waterless Mountain*.

At the business meeting on Thursday morning a report of the New Haven conference, the Chairman's report and reports of the standing committees were read and accepted. The recommendation of the Membership Committee that hereafter this committee be appointed for a term of two years, the chairman being appointed by the outgoing chairman of the Section was adopted, as were six recommendations of the Book Evaluation Committee. *It was recommended that the work of assisting American representatives on the International Committee of Experts for the Study of Children's Literature be formally turned over to the Foreign Book Committee of the Section for Library Work with Children.* The following resolutions were adopted: "That the Newbery medal may not be awarded to a previous recipient except by unanimous vote of the committee; that the dues for the Section's sustaining membership in the A. L. A. be renewed; that the Section make record of the loss that it has sustained in the passing of Sarah Comly Norris Bogle." The report of the special committee appointed by the Executive Board of the A. L. A. to advise as to an appropriate set-up for a permanent advisory committee to a department at A. L. A. Headquarters concerned with library work with children and adolescents in and out of school was read, discussed, and approved.

A marionette play, "At the Sign of the Bible and Sun," with *John Newbery's shop* as its setting, was presented by the Rosenberg Library staff in the ball-room of the Roosevelt Hotel on Friday evening.

The elected members of the Newbery Medal Committee for 1932-33 are: Siri Andrews, *University of Washington*; Jessie Gay Van Cleve, *A. L. A. Headquarters*; Mary Frances Cox, *Atlanta*. Officers of the Section: Chairman, Della McGregor, *St. Paul*; Vice-chairman, Elizabeth D. Briggs, *Cleveland*; Treasurer, Katherine Plummer, *Boston*; Secretary, Marian A. Webb, *Fort Wayne*.

—DOROTHY M. GAFFNEY.

National Association Of State Libraries

THE THIRTY-FIFTH annual meeting of the National Association of State Libraries convened at New Orleans, Louisiana, Apr. 25, at 2:30 P.M. in the Hunt Room, of the St. Charles Hotel, in joint session with the American Association of Law Libraries, with Miss Grace M. Sherwood, second vice-President of the National Association of State Libraries,

presiding in the absence of the President, Mrs. Mary E. Frankhauser, who had been seriously ill. Greetings of welcome were extended by Mr. Edward A. Parsons, librarian of the *New Orleans City Library*; Mr. Rufus C. Harris, Dean of the Law School of *Tulane University*; The Rev. Father Albert Beaver, S.J., founder of *Loyola University*; Harry McCall, Esq., representing the *Louisiana Bar Association* and Herbert W. Kaiser, President of the *New Orleans Bar Association* and lastly by Miss Alice M. Magee, State Librarian, of *Louisiana*. The response to the addresses of welcome was made by Mr. George S. Godard, State Librarian of *Connecticut*, who represented both Associations, after which the joint meeting adjourned and the two associations re-convened in separate assemblies.

The first act of the National Association of State Libraries was to send a telegram of sympathy and cheer to their absent president for her prolonged illness and wishing her a speedy and complete recovery. Then followed a business session with the reports of the Secretary and Treasurer; the appointment of committees and the reports of the Standing Committees. The Committee on the *Statesman's Yearbook for the United States* was discharged with thanks at the request of the Chairman; while those on Insignia and State Exchanges were continued. Then followed the roll call by states for the report on new library legislation and the handling of budgets and work during the depression.

On Tuesday, April 26, at 12:30 P.M. a luncheon was given to the delegates of both Associations, when they were the guests of Miss Alice M. Magee, State Librarian of Louisiana, at the *Patio Royal*. Greetings were extended by Mrs. Flo Field and Mrs. Helen Pitkins Schertz and Mr. Edward A. Parsons. After the luncheon was over, the party was divided into groups and under the guidance of Mrs. Field and Mrs. Schertz were taken on a tour through the *Vieux Carré*, as the French quarter is termed.

The second session of the National Association of State Libraries was held in the Gold Room of the Roosevelt Hotel, Wednesday morning, Apr. 27, at 10:00 A.M. The first address was by Mr. Rollin A. Sawyer, Jr., Chief of the Economics Division, of the *New York Public Library*, and Chairman of the *Publication Committee of the Public Affairs Information Service*. It was concerning the latter that Mr. Sawyer talked, explaining the development of the project and asking for the cooperation and support of the members in the future. Miss Harriet M. Skogh, Supt.

General Library Division, Illinois State Library, then gave an account of the A. L. A. Plan for annuities. Following this, Mr. George S. Godard, State Librarian of Connecticut read a memorial of Dr. Melvil Dewey, a founder and former president of this Association. A resolution was adopted by the Association, and copies of which were forwarded to the surviving family. Mr. Redstone, State Librarian of Massachusetts, then read a memorial for Mr. Charles F. D. Belden, also a former president, and the resolution he submitted was adopted and copies forwarded to Mr. Belden's family. A memorial for past president, Con P. Cronin, State Librarian of Arizona, was submitted by Miss Marjorie A. A. Baker, Assistant Librarian of Arizona. Resolutions were later presented by the Resolutions Committee and adopted, relative to his death. The fourth past president, who died during the year was Elias J. Lien, former State Librarian of Minnesota, and resolutions of condolence were adopted accordingly. The members then rose and stood for a moment in memory of their departed associates. This was followed by the Report of the Committee on the Clearing House for Public Documents by Mr. Herbert O. Brigham, State Librarian, Providence, R. I. Dr. Kuhlman, Assistant Director of the University of Chicago Libraries; Mr. D. J. Haykin, Supt. of Documents, Library of Congress, and Mr. H. W. Wilson, of the H. W. Wilson Co., all spoke, discussing the feasibility of the project. The Committee was continued.

The Third Session, a joint meeting with the County Library Section, the Trustees, League of Library Commissions and Prison Libraries Section, was held in the Tiptop Inn, of the Roosevelt Hotel, Wednesday afternoon, at 2:30 P.M. with Miss Lillie Wulfekoetter, Supervisor of Branches and Extension, Public Library, Cincinnati, O., presiding. Miss Hazel B. Warren, Chief, Extension Division, Indiana State Library, discussed "Some Problems of the County Library Solved and Unsolved." Mr. E. S. Richardson, Supt. of Education, Webster Parish, Minden, La., told of the interesting work that Webster Parish has done in the establishment of the Webster Parish Library, through the cooperation of a number of agencies—giving library service to whites and blacks alike. After this a paper by Mr. Henry E. Dunnack entitled "Library Extension in Maine" was read in his absence by Miss Harriet M. Skogh, Supt. of the General Library Division, Illinois State Library.

The joint session with the American Association of Law Libraries was held Thursday morning, at the Monteleone Hotel, Apr. 28,

at 9:30 A.M. with Miss Rosamond Parma, President of the American Association of Law Libraries, presiding. The first address was by Miss Grace M. Sherwood, Director, Legislative Reference Bureau, Providence, R. I., who spoke on "Drama in Libraries." Miss Ella May Thornton, State Librarian of Georgia, then discussed the "Legal Literature of Georgia" bringing out the fact that Georgia was a pioneer in the reform of legal procedure. Mr. Hobart Coffey, Law Librarian, University of Michigan, gave an interesting illustrated talk, on the "William M. Cook Legal Research Library," and depicted the beauty of architecture and furnishings as well as equipment of the new library. Mrs. Harriet Spiller Daggett, professor of law at the Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, followed with a discussion of the "Community Property System of Louisiana."

The Joint Banquet of the two Associations was held in the Gold Room of the Roosevelt Hotel, Apr. 28, at 8 P.M., Mr. George S. Godard, State Librarian, Connecticut, acting as toastmaster. There were greetings from Miss Alice M. Magee, State Librarian of Louisiana; Miss Rosamond Parma, President of the American Association of Law Libraries; and Miss Grace M. Sherwood, Second Vice-President of the National Association of State Libraries. Mr. Edward A. Parsons, Librarian of the New Orleans Public Library, gave a cordial invitation to the members present to visit his private library. Mr. Lyle Saxon, the author, made a brief address and was followed by the singing of spirituals by Cecile Carter (colored). Dorothy Dix (Mrs. Elizabeth Meriwether Gilmer) read excerpts from her correspondence. Through Mr. Saxon's magical powers "Jean Lafitte" was produced and he proceeded to brew a delectable after dinner coffee, *café builôt*, for the guests. During the dinner an orchestra, furnished through the courtesy of Col. Seymour Weiss, one of the scheduled speakers who was unable to attend, entertained the guests with selections from Southern melodies.

The final meeting of the Association was held in Parlor A of the St. Charles Hotel, Friday morning, at 10 o'clock, with Miss Grace M. Sherwood, presiding. Dr. H. H. B. Meyer, Director of Legislative Reference Service, Library of Congress, asked for a few minutes to discuss the State Law Index and the need of the prompt cooperation of the members in sending in the "Slip Laws" to the Library of Congress. Mr. Louis J. Bailey, State Librarian of Indiana, then spoke on "New Library Buildings" telling that new buildings had been erected in Pennsylvania

and New Jersey, and that a new one had been under construction in Ohio, but had been partially destroyed by an unexplained explosion. Indiana, the week previous to the convention, had broken ground for their new building. Mr. Henry W. Toll, Director of the Interstate Legislative Reference Bureau, Chicago, Ill., then explained the aims and purposes of his Bureau, and emphasized the need of supplying the legislators with information so that they may legislate intelligently. In the absence of Dr. Thomas P. Martin, Assistant Chief, Manuscripts Division, Library of Congress, his paper "Newspaper Collections in a State Library" was read by Mr. Edward H. Redstone, State Librarian of Massachusetts. Discussion of the various collections in their respective libraries followed with Dr. E. W. Winkler, University of Texas, Austin, Tex.; W. T. Cash, State Librarian, Tallahassee, Fla.; Mrs. John Trotwood Moore, State Librarian of Tennessee; Miss Mary R. Mullen, Librarian, Alabama, State Dept. of Archives and History; and Dr. H. R. McIlwaine, State Librarian of Virginia, taking part. Mr. Herbert O. Brigham brought up the question of incorporating the Association, and it was moved that the question should be referred to the incoming Executive Committee, and that if they should seem it wise so to do, to take a vote of the members by mail. The Resolutions Committee reported resolutions of thanks to the many persons who cooperated in making the meeting so successful, and also presented resolutions on the deaths of Mr. Con P. Cronin and Mr. Elias J. Lien.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Miss Alice M. Magee, State Librarian, New Court Building, New Orleans, La.; First Vice-Pres., Mr. Joseph Schafer, Supt. Wisconsin Historical Society, Madison, Wis.; Second Vice-Pres., Miss Irma A. Watts, Reference Librarian, Pa. Legislative Reference Bureau, Harrisburg, Pa.; Secretary-Treasurer, Miss Ella May Thornton, State Librarian, Atlanta, Ga.

—IRMA A. WATTS.

Order and Book Selection

WITH AN ATTENDANCE of nearly 400 straining seating capacity and resembling a section rather than a round table, the meeting was held in the banquet hall of the Roosevelt Hotel on Thursday morning. Miss Adaline Bernstein, chairman, presided. Mr. Herbert F. Jenkins, Vice-President of Little, Brown and Co. and member representative of the

Board of Directors of the National Association of Book Publishers, read his paper, "The Major Problems of Library Book Buying—Publishers' Point of View," as a report of a special publishers' committee appointed to study librarians' criticism as voiced and collected in Mr. Karl Brown's study, "What the Librarian Wants." Mr. Jenkins' paper is printed elsewhere in this issue. Miss Emily V. D. Miller, Editor of A. L. A. Publications, followed reading her paper, "A Liaison Service," which outlined A. L. A. plans for bringing back into print needed and worthwhile books, and a proposal for an A. L. A. service which would provide publishers with representative librarians' opinion whether given manuscripts would prove useful books that libraries would buy. The discussion that followed issued into a motion which carried and authorized the incoming chairman to appoint a committee to consider and confer with the National Association of Book Publishers and A. L. A. Headquarters concerning the suggestions made and questions raised in the papers presented.

The second half of the program consisted of a symposium of brief discussions of the topic, "Meeting the Depression—Order and Book Selection." Miss Freeman read Miss Louise Prouty's paper on the situation and effort to meet it in Cleveland; Miss Effie Abraham read her paper, "Book Selection Versus Depression in Toledo"; Mr. Munn spoke briefly describing Pittsburgh's effort in adjustment; and the chairman Miss Bernstein read a letter statement from Mr. Strohm about Detroit's experiments in retrieving reduced book funds by assessing fees to borrowers. The symposium is also printed in this issue. Miss Wilma Reeve of the Indianapolis Public Library was named chairman for the 1933 meeting.

—LEONARD BALZ.

Periodicals Section

AT THE first session Charlotte Campbell, St. Paul, acting chairman in the absence of Marian C. Manley, Newark, cited two new publications, namely, the sixth edition of *Periodicals for Small Libraries* by Frank K. Walter and *A Directory of Foreign and Domestic Periodicals* by Carolyn F. Ulrich. The secretary then read the report of the Joint Committee on Standardization of Periodicals as submitted by Janet Doe, chairman. Future activities of the Section and suggested topics for discussion were outlined by Miss Camp-

bell. The plan was adopted unanimously. Charles W. Smith, University of Washington, presented a paper on "Periodicals and Future Scholarship." He emphasized the obligation of libraries to preserve local publications, and the more even geographical distribution of complete sets of rare items through cooperative purchasing. Mr. Severance moved that the publishers be invited to cooperate with the A. L. A. in providing for the safe keeping of one complete set of every periodical in America in some library where it can be consulted or borrowed on inter-library loan. A motion was carried that publishers be requested to cooperate with their library subscribers at least to the extent of supplying without charge, copies of periodicals for indexing purposes. H. M. Lydenberg, New York, gave a brief history of *Social Science Abstracts*, inviting criticism and suggestions for its improvement.

At the second session papers based on the questionnaire "The Use of Business Magazines in Libraries," prepared by Miss Manley, were presented. Louise Franklin, Houston, summarized the answers from the large public libraries; Arralee Bunn, Knoxville, the medium sized libraries; Guelda Elliott, University of North Carolina, the college libraries; and Faith E. Smith, Los Angeles, offered through the secretary her paper on "Training in Meeting Their Problems."

Newly elected officers were: Chairman, Frank K. Walter, University of Minnesota; Secretary-treasurer, Virginia Trumper, North Carolina College for Women.

—VIRGINIA TRUMPER.

Professional Training Section

THE PROFESSIONAL TRAINING Section, Association of American Library Schools and Training Class Section held a joint meeting April 29; Mr. Hirshberg, chairman of the Professional Training Section, presiding. The debate, "Resolved That the Training Class is Passing," was keenly interesting and presented with much spirit. The affirmative was upheld by Margie Helm, Librarian, Western Kentucky State Teachers College, Bowling Green, and H. F. Brigham, Librarian, Louisville, Kentucky. The negative speakers were Rena Reese, Assistant to the Librarian, Cincinnati, and C. E. Sherman, Librarian, Providence, Rhode Island. Miss Helm's arguments were the cost, lowering of professional standards in many aspects, inbreeding, loss of time if student ultimately attends library school, and

lack of accrediting standards. Miss Reese emphasized the value of the training class in providing for smaller positions a high grade local person, familiar with the library's ideals and methods and the community needs. Mr. Brigham continued the affirmative by recommending a distinction between clerical and professional duties and training. Substitutes for the training class are apprentice classes and library schools. Mr. Sherman presented additional negative arguments: comparatively low cost, flexibility in relation to demand, stability and immediate usefulness of graduates, and opportunities for wiser appointments to positions. Counter arguments were presented in the rebuttals, the affirmative stressing the opinion of seventeen administrators that the training class is passing. The audience rendered a decision in favor of the affirmative. A business meeting of members followed the debate. The Professional Training Section expressed itself in favor of a consolidation with the Training Class Section.

Officers elected were: Chairman, Anne M. Boyd, University of Illinois Library School, Urbana; Vice-Chairman, Miss Marie A. Newberry, Department of Library Science, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor; Secretary-Treasurer, Lydia M. Gooding, Library School, Emory University, Georgia.

—LYDIA M. GOODING.

Public Documents Round Table

DEPOSITORY library legislation was the topic for discussion at the public documents meeting on April 27. In his opening remarks the Chairman expressed the opinion that the present system is fundamentally unsound because one depository has to be allotted to each congressional district, though none is needed in some districts and several are required in many others. Moreover, most existing depositories are selecting only part of what is published, so they are depositories only in name. Distribution to depositories at present is wasteful, but should be regarded only as part of the much larger problem of distribution by members of Congress and departments. He advocated urging Congress to abolish free publication of documents entirely. The discussion which followed made it evident that economy though generally desirable, would not be welcome in any particular library. Mr. Angus Fletcher, Director of the British Library of Information in New York, outlined the method of publication followed by the Stationery Office in London, and told of the

efforts of British librarians, so far unsuccessful, to secure free documents for libraries.

—R. A. SAWYER.

Publicity Round Table

"PUBLICITY in 1932—a Symposium of Publicity From the Standpoint of Present Economic and Social Conditions" was the subject of the Publicity Round Table which was held in the Gold Room of the Roosevelt Hotel the afternoon of April 25. Approximately one hundred fifty persons were present for the discussion. Nora Crimmins, Chattanooga, presided in the absence of the chairman, Ralph A. Ulveling, Detroit, and presented Gratia A. Countryman, Minneapolis, as the first speaker. Miss Countryman believes that libraries should practice balance and not press claims for recognition too incessantly but face the problems as linked up with human problems and civilization generally. In the absence of Carl Vitz, Toledo, Paul Rice, Dayton, read Mr. Vitz's paper on "Library Publicity and the Depression." "There is no time," stated Mr. Vitz, "be it a period of depression or one of prosperity, when a library does not have a message to convey to the people who use and support it." Professor Albert G. Reed of the Journalism Department of Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, led the discussion on library publicity and outlined various types of publicity both outside and inside the library. He was followed by Professor George E. Simmons, journalism teacher at Tulane University, New Orleans, who was formerly a city editor. Mr. Simmons stated that "from my observation as a newspaperman, I should like to emphasize that all claimants to public attention operate today in a highly competitive field and the sooner librarians recognize that fact the sooner we may expect more comprehensive news from libraries." A report on magazine and newspaper publicity during the past year was given by Mildred Othmer Peterson, Des Moines. This covered work carried on (1) by a committee of the A. L. A. Headquarters Staff; (2) by the A. L. A. Publicity Committee; (3) by state agencies and (4) by individual libraries. Special tribute was paid to Beatrice Sawyer Rossell, publicity assistant at A. L. A. headquarters, for her work during the past year. At the end of the discussion Mrs. Rossell called attention to the book list "For Thinking America" and to the scrap book compiled by the A. L. A. Publicity Department—of examples of "100 Items Which Are Library News," which may be borrowed from there.

—MILDRED OTHMER PETERSON.

Religious Books Round Table

THE RELIGIOUS BOOKS Round Table held its first session on Wednesday afternoon, April 27, 1932, Miss Eliza Martin, Chairman, presiding. The subject was "Publicity for Religious Books in a Changing World." Miss Mary E. Downey opened the discussion with a paper, "Making Religious Books Popular." Her paper was followed by a symposium representing publicity for religious books in various types of libraries. Mrs. Jennie T. Jennings, Librarian, St. Paul Public Library, in a paper read by Miss Katherine Dame represented the large public library. Miss Marie T. Brown, Librarian, Public Library, Conneaut, Ohio, sent a paper showing what the small public library could do. The chairman referred to a letter from Miss Margaret Jackson, Librarian, Hoyt Library, Kingston, Pennsylvania, in which she told of a librarian who took religious books to different churches in turn and gave them out in the vestibules. The paper of Miss Gentiliska Winterrowd, Librarian, Warder Library, Springfield, Ohio, read by the secretary, stressed the "news" element. Mrs. Julia G. Babcock, Librarian, Kern County, California, told what the county library does to stimulate interest in religious books. Miss Jessie J. Smith, Librarian of Hiram College, felt that no general plan of publicity could be devised for religious books to meet the diverse spiritual needs of a student body but that "the right book must be given to the right person at the right time." Mr. W. F. Yust, librarian of Rollins College, continued the discussion for the college library, speaking of the attitude of the undergraduate toward religion. Mr. H. O. Severance, Librarian, University of Missouri, spoke for the university library in answer to the following questions: Do university libraries purchase the current religious books? How do you get them read? What publicity do you give them? He named some of the best sellers and said if the universities purchased them and could not get them read without much advertising something was wrong with the student body. He thought the best source of information for the most readable books is the "Religious Book Club Bulletin." Miss Mabel R. Gillis, Librarian, California State Library, spoke of the use of religious books with the blind.

The Chairman read a paper from Miss Annie E. Carson, Cleveland Public Library, which also discussed publicity for the blind, saying the book that interests the seeing will interest the blind reader in the same propor-

tion. Mr. L. J. Bailey, Librarian, Indiana State Library, gave suggestive points for the State Library.

The second session was held on Friday afternoon, April 29. Dr. George Kent, Minister of the Unitarian Church, New Orleans, gave a most inspiring address on "Religious Literature in Public Libraries." The list of forty "Important Religious Books of 1931-1932" compiled by the committee was presented with the paper of Dr. Frank Lewis, giving reasons for including certain ones for which he was responsible. The Chairman then read a letter from Dr. Lewis asking to be relieved of the responsibility for preparing the book list, on account of extreme pressure of work. His resignation was accepted and Miss Hollis W. Hering elected as chairman of the committee to prepare the next list.

The Committee recommended that action be postponed for the present on the suggestion that this Round Table be changed to a Section of the A. L. A.

The business meeting adjourned and was followed by an informal discussion of the "Cataloging of Religious Books" which the group asked to have as one of the main subjects for the next program.

The Nominating Committee reported the election of officers as follows: Chairman, Miss Mary E. Downey; Secretary, Miss Rachel K. Schenk; Dr. Frank G. Lewis to serve on the Advisory Committee for a three year term.

—MARY E. DOWNEY.

School Libraries Section

AT THE business meeting on Wednesday some excellent committee reports were presented. A sub-committee of the Book Appraisal Committee, headed by Miss Roos, had prepared and had printed for distribution, the list "Books for Young People, 1931." The Committee on Bibliography, of which Miss Marion Potts of Schenley High School, Pittsburgh, was chairman, had prepared a list of recent bibliographies of interest to school librarians. This was mimeographed for circulation, also. The report of the committee appointed to consider the proposed department at A. L. A. Headquarters for work with children and young people, in and out of school, was accepted by the section and recommended for council consideration. Miss Witmer, chairman of the A. L. A.—N. E. A. Committee, sent a brief report, on which the section acted by moving that this committee be urged to revise the standards for second-

ary school libraries, set up by a similar joint committee in 1919. Several important resolutions were presented, and adopted which will appear in full in the A. L. A. *Proceedings*. Resolutions of gratitude to Mrs. Mae Parkinson Webb, as chairman of the hospitality committee, and to Miss Kathryn Williams, as chairman of the exhibit committee, were presented among others. Thanks are also due another member of the hospitality committee, Miss Lois Shortess. It was to the untiring efforts of these local people that affairs moved smoothly and pleasantly.

There were three round table discussions: one for Junior-Senior High School Librarians, led by Miss Mary Foster, of Pittsburgh; one for School Library Training, led by Miss Lucile Fargo; and one for Teachers' College Librarians and Librarians of Special Educational Collections, led by Miss Anna Jennings. The joint meeting with the Section for Library Work with Children closely linked these two sections of the A. L. A. whose interests are allied. On Saturday morning, the general meeting offered most interesting speakers, whose talks, as well as those of the other meetings, will be printed in various library magazines, so no attempt is made herewith to review them.

In the Patio Royal—Paul Morphy's old home—was held the dinner for all school librarians. After dinner, Mrs. Mae Parkinson Webb, introduced a singer of old New Orleans songs and street cries.

Officers elected were: Chairman, Mildred P. Harrington; Secretary, Agnes Cowing; Treasurer, Jasmine Britton; Board of Directors, Marie Hostetter.

—LOUISA A. WARD.

Trustees Section

MEETING WITH the League of Library Commissions and the County Libraries Section and other groups, and also jointly at the important third General Session, the Trustees Section took active part in the New Orleans Conference. Glenn H. Holloway, trustee of the Concordia Parish Library, Louisiana, and retiring section chairman, presided at the General Session, on whose program were outstanding Conference guests, who were Lt. Col. J. M. Mitchell, secretary, Carnegie United Kingdom Trust, Dunfermline, Scotland, who spoke on "The Library Movement in Great Britain," and Frank P. Graham, president, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, whose subject was "The Public Library in American Life."

"Library Dividends to the Community" was the topic of the opening section meeting, the afternoon of April 28, at the Roosevelt Hotel, where all meetings were held. Chairman Holloway presented as "Cash Dividends" material from the well known business branch of the Newark, New Jersey, library, and individuals in the audience contributed instances in which their library had paid cash dividends. Walter D. Cline, trustee, Wichita Falls, Texas, continued the discussion by bringing forward "Social Dividends" which a library pays. "Rural Dividends" was taken up by Miss Mary Mims, extension sociologist, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, who outlined Louisiana's plan of community building from the economic, civic and recreational viewpoints. Miss H. Marjorie Beal, director, North Carolina Library Commission, Raleigh, told how the "Citizens' Library Movement" was worked out in her state and might be used in any state where there is the desire to make the people "library conscious."

Following the evening meeting with the General Session that day, the morning session of April 27 was a joint session with representatives of national organizations interested in library service. Brief talks were made by Miss Janet Wallace, assistant, International Mind Alcoves, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace; by Milton J. Ferguson, librarian, Public Library, Brooklyn; by Colonel Mitchell; by Mrs. Inez Richardson, assistant, White House Conference on Child Health and Protection; by Leo M. Favrot, General Education Board; by Fred Williamson, managing editor, *Monroe Morning World*, Monroe, Louisiana.

At the afternoon session, new groups meeting with the section were the Committee on Libraries in Correctional Institutions, and the National Association of State Libraries, with Miss Lillie Wulfekoetter, Public Library, Cincinnati, presiding. Miss Hazel B. Warren, Indiana State Library, Indianapolis, presented "Some Problems of the County Library, Solved and Unsolved," while E. S. Richardson, trustee, Webster Parish Library, Louisiana, talked on his library as a demonstration of cooperation between library and school.

—J. O. MODISSETTE.

Work With The Blind

MISS MABEL R. GILLIS, Librarian of California State Library, was the only member of the Committee in attendance and presided at the Round Table. The meeting was very interesting and had an attendance of sixteen

people. Miss Gillis outlined the questions for discussion and explained the yearly federal grant of \$100,000 made possible by the passing of the Pratt-Smoot bill for the embossing and purchase of books. The Chairman's questionnaire was summarized and consensus of opinion was that the titles for embossing were well-chosen. Seven members of the committee say we should have more fiction. Other specific suggestions were for: (1) One-act plays for students; (2) An encyclopedia; (3) A dictionary; (4) List of books in Braille published by the government; (5) Suitable material for American beginners of Moon type; (6) A few fundamental works on philosophy (for advanced students); (7) Books for the business man. Two members of the committee made a plea for better proof-reading and Cleveland sent a very complete and useful report on binding. Dr. H. H. B. Meyer, Director, Project Books for the Blind, spoke at some length on various phases of the work. He spoke of the delay in receiving lists which made the beginning of the work somewhat slow. He said that money was spent for Moon as well as Braille books. The "Book-of-the-Minute" sub-committee suggests titles from which one book of fiction and one of non-fiction will be published each month and whenever possible an extra book of fiction will be printed to help satisfy that demand. Regarding the criticisms of proof-reading and binding, Dr. Meyer said he was taking steps to have both improved. The U. S. Bureau of Standards is making tests of paper and will draw up a standard specification for paper; also a standard for binding will be drawn up. Miss Gillis commented on several points raised by Dr. Meyer and then asked for questions. The discussion was most informal and many questions were asked, particularly by those who came from an interest in the subject who were not actively engaged in the work for the blind. She tried to impress upon them to refer their blind inquirers to the nearest good-sized library for the blind rather than to attempt to start collections of their own.

—ANNIE E. CARSON.

Young People's Reading

THE THIRD Young People's Reading Round Table met Tuesday afternoon, April 26, on the roof of the Jung Hotel in New Orleans. A plea was made by the chairman for the early formation of a section for work with young people. It was pointed out that recognition, organization and standardization are

imperative in order that this important work may achieve universality. Miss Emily Kemp, in charge of work with young people in the Los Angeles Public Library, talked on "Work with Young People in Public Libraries Today." Emphasis was placed on the procedure in Los Angeles which has reached a high degree of helpfulness through the Greene Diamond Books. A zealously functioning book committee drawn from various departments of the library gives scope, variety and authority to the selection of additions to this collection. Miss Sara F. Bloom, Young People's Librarian in the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, was unable to be present and her paper, "Special Work with Young People, a Necessity in Modern Education," was read by Miss Adaline Bernstein of the Carnegie Library staff. Miss Bloom discussed work with young people, both in and out of school. She dwelt on the importance of lists and furnished many interesting examples of their use in Pittsburgh. Lists she sent for distribution were eagerly sought by her hearers. "The Publishers' Problem of Fiction Selection for Young People" was the subject of a most interesting talk by Miss Virginia Kirkus of Harper and Brothers. Miss Kirkus unfolded the process of the making of a book and discussed costs so clearly that an adequate answer to the frequent question, "Why are books for children and young people so expensive?" was put in the mouths of librarians. Forty-two librarians attended a luncheon the following day at which problems growing out of work with young people were discussed.

The election of a continuing committee for the 1933 round table resulted in the naming of the following:

Chairman, Mary Harper Willert, Young People's Librarian, East Cleveland Public Library, Ohio; Secretary and Treasurer, Muriel Page, Head of the Kipling-Hallam Room, Toronto Public Library, Canada.

—MARY J. CAIN.

Pulitzer Prize Awards Announced

ANNOUNCEMENT WAS MADE on May 3 of the Pulitzer Prize awards for 1932, by the Trustees of Columbia University. Awards in letters were made to Pearl S. Buck, George S. Kaufman, Morrie Ryskind, Ira Gershwin, General John J. Pershing, Henry F. Pringle and George Dillon.

The Good Earth (John Day), which received the \$1,000 award for the best novel published during the year by an American author, was chosen by the judges "for its epic

sweep, its distinct and moving characterization, its sustained story-interest and its simple and yet richly colored style."

The \$1,000 award in the drama field was given to "Of Thee I Sing," by George S. Kaufman, Morrie Ryskind and Ira Gershwin (author of the lyrics) which has been playing at the Music Box Theater in New York and is published in book form by A. A. Knopf. As a comment on this award the judges say, "This award may seem unusual, but the play is unusual. Not only is it coherent enough to class as a play, aside from the music, but it is a biting and true satire on American politics and the public attitude toward them. Its effect on the stage promises to be considerable."

My Experiences in the World War by General Pershing (Stokes), which received the \$2,000 prize for the best book of the year on the history of the United States, is considered "the most authoritative, the most penetrating and the most decisive account of our own part in the war."

The biography award of \$1,000 which is given to "the best American biography teaching patriotic and unselfish services to the people, excluding as too obvious the names of George Washington and Abraham Lincoln," has been made to Henry F. Pringle for his *Theodore Roosevelt*. In the opinion of the judges "Mr. Pringle's book presents a vitalized portrait of an outstanding American. It seeks to strike a fair balance where that—in a time so near to the subject—is difficult to achieve. It is well documented and well written. It is especially valuable for its candor and its human quality."

For his book of verse, *The Flowering Stone* (Viking), George Dillon is the recipient of the \$1,000 award for the best volume of verse published during the year by an American author. Of the four or five volumes most seriously considered for the prize, the judges considered this "the most original and authentic."

University of Valencia Library Destroyed

FIRE which originated in the Library of the University of Valencia, Spain, on May 12, spread rapidly through the whole institution and burned out the interior within a few hours. All the books, constituting one of the oldest and most valuable collections in Spain, were destroyed. The Library contained more than 60,000 volumes and hundreds of old manuscripts from convents and monasteries.

The June Forecast of Books

History, Travel, Biography, Literature,

June 1

Dulles, Foster R. *AMERICA IN THE PACIFIC.*
The history of a century of America's expansion in the Pacific. Houghton. \$3.50.

Herbert, Corey. *THE TRUTH ABOUT HOOVER.*
Houghton. \$3.

Neville, Amelia R. *THE FANTASTIC CITY.*
Life in San Francisco three-quarters of a century ago. Houghton. \$5.

von Goethe, Johann Wolfgang. *WILHEIM MEISTER.*

Trans. by Thomas Carlyle. Formerly \$4. Now re-issued. Houghton. \$3.

June 7

Adam, Karl. *SAINT AUGUSTINE.*

This study gives the outline of Saint Augustine's mental development. Macmillan. \$1.

Eagan, Eddie. *FIGHTING FOR FUN.*
Autobiography of a prize-fighter. Macmillan. \$3.

Tarbell, Ida M. *OWEN D. YOUNG.*

Biography. Macmillan. \$3.

June 10

Machray, Robert. *POLAND 1914-1931.*

Dutton. \$3.75.

June 15

Browning, Charlotte Prentiss. *FULL HARVEST.*

A 95-year old lady, friend of James Fenimore Cooper and well-known resident of Washington, writes an autobiography. Dorrance. \$3.

June 17

Ackerley, J. R. *HINDOO HOLIDAY.*

"An India we have not seen since Mr. E. M. Forster's *Passage to India*." Viking. \$3.50.

Zweig, Stefan. *LETTERS FROM AN UNKNOWN WOMAN.*

Viking. \$1.25.

During June

Browning, E. B. *SONNETS FROM THE PORTUGUESE.*

Harper. \$2.

Ringel, Fred J. *AMERICA AS AMERICANS SEE IT.*

Forty American writers contribute their views on America. Harcourt. \$3.75.

Miscellaneous Non-Fiction

June 1

Gilchrist, Marie. *WRITING POETRY.*

Textbook for poetry teachers and poetry pupils. Houghton. \$1.50.

Irving, Frederick. *THE EXPECTANT MOTHER'S HANDBOOK.*

Houghton. \$1.75.

Nickerson, Hoffman. *THE INQUISITION.*

New edition. Houghton. \$4.

June 2-3

Brenner, Anita. *YOUR MEXICAN HOLIDAY.*

A modern guide. Putnam. \$2.50.

Ellis, George. *MODERN PRACTICAL STAIR-BUILDING AND HANDRAILING.*

Lippincott. \$7.50.

Price, C. Matlack. *PRACTICAL BOOK OF ARCHITECTURE.*

Lippincott. \$7.50.

June 5

Fast, Kaiser, and Kelley. *THREE SCOUT NATURALISTS IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.*

Illus. with drawings and photographs taken on ten thousand mile trip. Brewer. \$1.75.

June 7

Barbasetti, Luigi. *THE ART OF THE FOIL.*

First work in English on the subject of fencing that presents theory and technique of fencing with foil. Dutton. \$5.

Felt, E. P., and Rankin, W. H. *INSECTS AND DISEASES OF ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS.*

Complete and up-to-date handbook. Macmillan. \$5.

Hewitt, Mildred. *THE CHURCH SCHOOL COMES TO LIFE.*

Macmillan. \$1.75.

Martindale, C. C. *THE WORDS OF THE MIS-SAL.*

Hidden meanings of words of the Liturgy which occur most frequently. Macmillan. \$2.50.

Seligman, E. R. A. Editor-in-Chief. *ENCYCLOPAEDIA OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCES.* Vol. VII.

Macmillan. \$7.50.

June 9

Hornibrook, F. A. *THE CULTURE OF THE ABDOMEN.*

The road to health. Doubleday. \$2.

Lawrence, Joseph S. *THE ROAD TO RICHES.*
Fundamental economic knowledge. Doubleday. \$1.50.

June 12

Urling, Lewis S. *YOUR TEETH.*

Their care and preservation. Dorrance. \$1.50.

June 15

Daglish, Eric Fitch. *HOW TO SEE PLANTS.*

By the author of *How to See Birds*. Morrow. \$1.50.

Williamson, George C. *INTIMATE PAINTINGS OF THE GEORGIAN PERIOD.*

Beautiful reproductions of 130 paintings of the Georgian Period—1714-1830. Morrow. \$25.

June 17

Barnes, Harry Elmer. *PROHIBITION VS. CIVILIZATION.*

Viking. \$1.

Charnley, Mitchell V. *PLAY THE GAME.*

The book of sport. Olympic Games edition. Viking. \$2.

June 21

Drawbridge, C. L. *THE RELIGION OF SCIENTISTS.*

A census of the fundamental religious beliefs of more than two hundred British and foreign Fellows of the Royal Society. Macmillan. \$1.50.

Selected Fiction

June 3

Farnol, Jeffery. *VOICES FROM THE DUST.*

A collection of pocket romances—each in a different period of English history. Little. \$2.50.

Gibbs, A. Hamilton. *UNDERTOW.*

Story of a gentle Englishman, undermaster in a second-rate boys' school. Little. \$2.50.

Merritt, A. *DWELLERS IN THE MIRAGE.*

"Folklore, science, mystery, and human interest enliven this story of Lief, the dual personality." Liveright. \$2.

June 6-7

Hutchinson, R. C. *THE ANSWERING GLORY.*

The publishers compare this novel to *Dr. Serocold*. Farrar. \$2.

Popoff, George. *THE CITY OF THE RED PLAGUE.*

Soviet rule in a Baltic town. Dutton. \$3.50.

June 10

Miller, Max. *I COVER THE WATERFRONT.*

Sketches of life on the Western waterfront. Dutton. \$2.50.

June 14

Stuart, Francis. *PIGEON IRISH.*

A novel of conflict between the materialistic world and the world of impulse and emotion. Macmillan. \$2.

German Collection For Harvard

ABOUT 20,000 volumes, comprising the jurisprudence section of the Stölberg-Wernigerode Library, which has been one of the most important collections in Germany, has been bought by the Harvard University Library and will be distributed in the College Library, the Law Library, and the Business School Library, according to a report in the *New York Times* for April 24.

Librarians' Council In Omaha

THE OMAHA, Nebraska, Public Library staff have recently formed an organization called the Librarians' Council. The purpose of this organization is to advance the members' professional standing and to handle matters relating to the welfare and personnel of the staff.

1932 Summer Sessions

EIGHTY-SIX institutions in thirty-six states and the District of Columbia had, up to April 19, reported to the Board of Education for Librarianship of the American Library Association plans for summer courses in library science in 1932. The majority of them are elementary courses for the teacher-librarian, and several more are offered for the benefit of librarians in public library positions in a particular state.

Summer sessions credited toward the completion of the professional curriculum are offered by the accredited library schools at the following institutions: University of Illinois, Simmons College, University of Michigan, New York State Teachers College, Columbia University, Syracuse University, Western Reserve University, and George Peabody College for Teachers. Directors of these library schools should be consulted for entrance requirements, purpose and content of the curriculum, etc.

The Board of Education for Librarianship would remind prospective students that summer sessions, with the exception of those given by accredited library schools as the equivalent, or credited toward the completion, of a full professional curriculum, cannot be considered as substitutes for a regular library school curriculum. It advises those interested in advancing in library work to complete a full year of professional training.

Paterson's Rare Book Exhibit

THE PATERSON, New Jersey, Public Library held an exhibition of rare books, owned by Dr. Otto H. F. Vollbehr, on April 22. One of the most interesting features of the exhibition, was the presentation of a valuable tome to the Public Library by Robert Williams, library trustee, which had been given him by the world-famous bibliophile. The volume presented to the Library is a rare fifteenth century volume, printed between the years 1472 and 1474. Its title is *Mammotrectus Super Bibliam*. Of this edition there are only two in the United States, the remaining one is in the Vollbehr collection in the Library of Congress. Mr. Vollbehr was present at the exhibition and addressed the group. Because of the widespread interest in the collection of rare books, it was arranged with Mr. Vollbehr to have the books also exhibited on April 23 and 24.

In The Library World

Rare "Ben Hur" Found in Barrel

DURING a recent drive in the Denver, Colorado, Public Library for return of borrowed books and gifts of new books, metal barrels were put in locations convenient to the main and branch libraries. Fines were suspended during the drive and appeals were made for return of books which had been retained past their specific period. About 500 books were returned while gift books ran more than 2,900. In one of the barrels was found a first edition of *Ben Hur* which has an estimated value of \$500. Library officials plan to sell the volume and use the proceeds to purchase new books.

Literary Burglar

A LITERARY burglar, whose tastes run to Tolstoi, Turgenieff, and Shakespeare, has been operating at the State Teachers' College, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, for the past few weeks. Rooms of several teachers and students were entered by means of a pass key and jewelry, money, modern novels, and magazines were unmolested, but nine volumes of Turgenieff, a set of standard histories, and a large number of operatic and foreign language phonograph records were taken.

Post Conference Teche Tour

FORTY LIBRARIANS, representing seventeen States and Canada, left New Orleans on the evening of May 1 for a two-day tour of the Teche or Evangeline country of Louisiana. Immediately after breakfast in Franklin, busses took the party to the famous Barbour Home, to the Sterling Sugar Refinery in Franklin, to Avery's Island, the estate of Mr. E. A. McIlhenny (Jungle Gardens), and to New Iberia. After luncheon at the Frederick Hotel in New Iberia, the party visited the old Weeks Home in New Iberia (now occupied by Mr. Weeks Hall, the artist), then continued to Erath where the Primeaux family (a typical "Cajun" family) demonstrated home weaving. The party then went to St. Martinsville, visiting the tomb of Evangeline and the famous old Evangeline Oak on the banks of the Teche, and on to Breaux Bridge

where a real Creole dinner was served. That evening the Glee Club of the Southwestern Louisiana Institute entertained the group in Cypress Grove on the campus. Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Flack who had accompanied the party throughout the first day left them at Lafayette where they boarded sleepers for Baton Rouge. The party was met the following morning by Miss Lois Shortess, State Library Supervisor, who after breakfast conducted the party to the Rose Down Plantation at St. Francisville and back to the State University at Baton Rouge for lunch. Dr. J. M. Smith, President of the University, honored the group by his presence at the luncheon. The new State Capitol and the old State Capitol buildings were visited in the afternoon, at the latter the home of the Louisiana State Commission was visited. The party left Baton Rouge at 4:55 and reached New Orleans that evening. Two representatives of the Southern Pacific Lines, Mr. Charles N. Carter and Mr. H. L. Daughenbaugh, accompanied the party; Mr. Carter staying with the group and making arrangements all the way, Mr. Daughenbaugh leaving at the end of the first day.

Newark's Overdue Book Week

TEN THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED EIGHTY-EIGHT persons whose cards were held for fines applied for cancellation during the two weeks April 11 to 16, extended to April 23; the number divided evenly between children and adults, 5400 of each. Just a third of the total number of borrowers applied at the Main Library, 3600 at Main Library, 7200 at Branches. Eighty-six per cent of the 5400 children, however, were branch borrowers, 4606 at Branches, 760 at the Main Library. Fifty-three per cent of the adults, 2890, applied at the Main Library. Five thousand five hundred dollars in fines were cancelled, \$3,100 for adults, \$2,300 for children. Adult fines averaged 58c each, children's 43c. Main Library fines averaged 69c. per person against 46c. average at Branches. Branch figures show that only 511 adults had fines over 50c., 2,033 Branch adult borrowers averaged 20c. each. Nine hundred seventy-nine Branch children had fines over 50c.; 3,715 children averaged 19c. each. Eight hundred eighty-three books more than three weeks overdue were returned; 158 of them borrowed during 1931, twelve in 1930, four in 1929, four in 1928,

two in 1927, three in 1926, two in 1923, two in 1920, one in 1917, one in 1915, 694 January to March of this year. One thousand two hundred old borrowers in Children's Rooms who had not used cards for over a year re-registered, and 514 adults. During the two weeks, 3,418 borrowers, old and new registered—675 more than registered in the whole month of April 1931. The heavy adult registration came at the Main Library and the Clinton Branch, heavy children's registration at Springfield, Van Buren and Clinton.

Fellowships Awarded

FELLOWSHIPS and scholarships for graduate study in library science have been awarded to ten librarians from the United States, and three from Canada.

Acting under a grant from the Carnegie Corporation, the A. L. A. Committee on Fellowships and Scholarships of which Harrison W. Craver, *Engineering Societies Library*, N. Y., is chairman, has made the awards to enable persons who have shown promise of contributing to the advancement of the library profession to pursue a year of special study or research in library problems. Two of the awards are renewals granted to present holders of stipends to enable them to complete their studies.

Ninety-one candidates were considered and the following appointments for 1932-33 were made: Colman J. Farrell, librarian of St. Benedict's College; J. Harris Gable, student of the Department of Library Science, University of Michigan; Peyton Hurt, research assistant, Brookings Institution; Harry F. Koch, student, School of Library Science, Columbia University; Margaret I. Lee, director of school libraries, Hudson, N. Y.; Evelyn Steel Little, student, Department of Library Science, University of Michigan; Helen Martin, assistant professor of public science, Western Reserve University; John R. Russell, classifier, New York Public Library; Miriam Snow, instructor, Library School, George Peabody College for Teachers; Lee Wachtel, student, Graduate Library School, University of Chicago; Helen B. Armstrong, assistant at Toronto Public Library; Mary Duncan Carter, assistant director, McGill University Library School, Montreal; Jessie F. Montgomery, librarian, Department of Extension, University of Alberta, Canada. Named as alternates are Jeannette J. Murphy, librarian, St. Mary's College; and Louis Shores, librarian of Fisk University.

Library Charges For Supplies

THE WISCONSIN NEWS for May 2 states that: "Cross-word puzzle fans, fountain pen fillers, pests and nuisances, are taboo in the Detroit library unless they have money to pay for their habits. Economies proposed in the city's budget necessitate stricter supervision of supplies. Hereafter persons who fill their pens at the library, will be charged one cent. A similar charge will be made to those who want writing paper. Cross-word puzzle fans and prize contestants who often monopolize the dictionary and city directory for hours thereby keeping others from using them will be charged for that privilege after the first 15-minute period. Dictionary users must pay 25 cents an hour and directory users 50 cents an hour."

What Studies Have Been Made?

IN THE resolution adapted by the Council of the American Library Association at its final session, April 30, 1932, in New Orleans and headed "The Library in Time of Depression" there is the following paragraph.

"Librarians should continue to seek new and better ways of doing the necessary work at the least possible cost. Notable progress in this direction has been made."

How can a statement about this "notable progress" in detail be obtained? Have studies recently been made in library schools or for examinations for promotion in larger systems?

We have been through the pages of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL, the A. L. A. Bulletin and the Wilson Bulletin and have made extracts. There certainly must be some studies on hand, which I have missed.

—MARGERY QUIGLEY.

Correction Note

DUE TO carelessness on the part of the press, after pages had been corrected in this office, the word "mediocre" was substituted for the word "medicine" in Miss Rathbone's article on page 452 of the May 15th issue of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL. The corrected sentence beginning at line nine (second column) on page 452 should read as follows: "Librarianship did not produce Frances Newman any more than pharmacy did Keats or medicine Brett Young."

A Checklist of Current Bibliography

ADVANTAGES and disadvantages of farm life: a short list of references. Comp. by L. O. Bercaw. Wash., D. C., Bureau of Agri. Econ. Lib., U. S. Dept. of Agri. [1932]. 6 p. Typewritten. *[ALN]

AMERICAN Council of Learned Societies devoted to Humanistic Studies. A catalogue of publications in the humanities by American learned societies. Jan. 1932—. Washington, D. C., 1932—. *[LC]

BASIC list of current municipal documents; a checklist of official publications issued periodically since 1927 by the larger cities of the United States and Canada. Comp. by the Civic-Social Group.—Special Committee on Municipal documents. N. Y., Special Libraries Association, 1932. 71 p. \$2.

BIBLIOGRAPHY of aeronautics, 1930. (National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.) Wash., D. C., 1932. U. S. Govt. Prtg. Off.; Supt. of Docs., 261 p. 50 c* [WL].

BIBLIOGRAPHY on noise from material found in the . . . Library. Chic., John Crerar Library, 1932. 21. Repr. typew. (Reference List no. 118.) 28 c.

BOOKS of 1931. N. Y., Russell Sage Foundation, Apr., 1932. 4 p. (Bulletin, no. 112.) 10 c. Notes sources of reviews.

CASE, S. J. A bibliographical guide to the history of Christianity. Chicago: Univ. of Chic. Press [1931.] cl. 276 p. \$2.50 [PW]

CHILDREN'S books for the home and school library. Springfield, Ill., Illinois Library Extension Division, 1932. 32 p. Trade information and notes.

CHILDREN'S reading; a study of voluntary reading of boys and girls in the United States. (White House Conference on Health and Protection.) (Sect. III—Education and Training.) N. Y., Century [1932]. 90 p. 75 c. Bibliography, p. 70-90.

EDWARDS, E. E. George Washington and agriculture; a classified list of annotated reference. Wash., D. C.: U. S. Dept. of Agr. Library, 1931. pap. 25 p. Apply. (Bibliographical Contributions, no. 22.)

HALL, L. A. Catalogue of dramatic portraits in the theatre collection of the Harvard College Library. v. 3. Cambridge, Univ. Pr., 1932. 456 p.

STEVENS, I. D. A bibliography of Ina Donna Coolbrith. (California State Library.—News Notes of California Libraries. Sacramento, 1932. v. 27, p. 105-123.)

SUBJECT index to periodicals, 1930. Lond., The Library Association, 1932. 595 p. £3, 10s.

WALTER, F. K. Periodicals for the small library. Chic., A. L. A. 1932. 114 p. \$1.

WELCH, Fay. A bibliography for camp leaders. Syracuse, N. Y., N. Y. State College of Forestry, Jan., 1932. pap. 19 p. 10 c.

WILCOX, J. K. The official state educational directories. Chicago: John Crerar Library, 1931. 15 p. Mimeographed. (Reference List, no. 12.)

Prepared by Karl Brown of The New York Public Library.
*Sources: [ALN] Agri. Library Notes; [LC] Library of Congress card; [WL] Weekly List of Selected U. S. Govt. Documents.

Special Libraries News Notes

"A WORLD of Knowledge at Your Door" is the title of a tiny leaflet which advises employees of the Consolidated Gas Company, New York City, to "get the library habit." On the back is a picture of the library and the hands on a clock dial are set at library hours. These reminders of the library service are distributed to all employees of the company through the medium of the pay envelope.

THE PHOENIX Mutual Life Insurance Company in Hartford, Connecticut, issues a loose-leaf "Library Leaf" each month, which reviews briefly books added to the library of especial interest to salesmen.

"PRODUCERS Maintain Large Libraries to Insure Accuracy" is the title of an article in *The Motion Picture*, the organ of Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, Inc. The article describes the libraries of Famous Players—Lasky, Fox Film Corporation and Universal Pictures Corporation.

IN THE INTERESTS of an understanding of Russian life and thought, the Russian Student Fund, Inc., 347 Madison Ave., New York City, publishes a little monthly magazine called, *The Russian Student*. The November 1931 issue reprinted from *The Library Quarterly* an illustrated article on the Origins of Russian Printing. Each issue contains several poems by Russians and reviews of books about Russia.

A GRAPHIC CHART showing a steadily ascending trend in total bound volumes and monthly calls for service from 1916 through 1931 is an interesting feature of an account of "The Library—Its Aims and Service" by Miss E. Mae Taylor, in the *Current News* of the Philadelphia Electric Company System for April. According to the first annual report, requests for service in 1912 were about 1300; requests in 1931 numbered over 32,000.

"PRICE SOURCES; index of commercial and economic publications currently received in the libraries of the Department of Commerce which contain current market commodity prices," has recently been published by the Government Printing Office, price \$1.10. In its 303 pages are listed thousands of commodities, periodical sources of price data about them, and cities in which markets are located.

Small Libraries

Purchasing and Renting Fiction

IT MAY BE of interest to small libraries to know about a plan for purchasing and renting fiction which has given a return of about three times the amount spent for all adult fiction over a number of years by the Talbot County Free Library, Easton, Maryland.

First the rental plan. There are two collections of books which are rented. One, new novels loaned for two cents a day, ten cents minimum; the other, mystery stories and light romances by popular authors, for which the rate is a penny a day for the first week, two cents thereafter, three cents minimum.

New novels remain on the rental shelf as long as they can be rented, which is in some instances well on to a year. On the other hand, books disappointing to most readers are removed after they have been well tried out. In this way the borrowers feel fairly sure of getting something they enjoy.

The books in the penny collection usually remain there until worn out. Many of these are duplicates of the titles on the regular shelves, but borrowers prefer to select a penny book or two rather than take the time to search something out. Then too there is some feeling that it is an easy way to help the book fund.

These two collections brought in a third of the \$1.050 spent for books last year, of which only a little over \$100 was used to purchase fiction, under the following plan.

About eighteen of the more important novels are bought new in the course of a year, and these are on the shelf within a few days after their issue. About eighty others procured from a city rental library for fifty cents each, come in around three months after their publication. In order to get these books as soon as possible, forthcoming titles which will undoubtedly be needed are reserved at our request shortly after their publication is announced. But there is an agreement that any reserve may be cancelled before it is mailed. This gives opportunity to re-consider the titles reserved after the reviews come out, and the notice in the *Booklist*.

The remainder of the money spent for adult fiction goes for old standards in good editions. Light fiction is not replaced when worn out even in reprint and it is not rebound. There are of course occasional exceptions. The source of fresh supply of mystery stories and

love stories is from gifts. Although the very same titles which have been discarded do not come in, their equivalent does as a rule.

Gifts of books are stimulated by an annual drive for them. A gift committee is organized each year, one with a different personnel from the year before. A woman's club undertook the work one year; a church society, another; a library borrower who formed her own committee, a third. The committee writes or sees probable donors, and the present committee has called for the books. After the culling has been done with the aid of the *Book Review Digest* annual volumes, there remains a supply of light fiction, and some standard novels and non-fiction.

The names of donors published in the newspaper as a part of the monthly report brings in books from unexpected sources now and then. But we do not find a mere appeal in the paper without an active committee at work has very much effect.

Perhaps it might be well to add that every opportunity to explain the plan of purchasing new fiction to patrons is seized. The most of our fiction readers understand our limitations of funds, and they are seldom other than patient.

—MRS. R. R. WALKER
President, Talbot County
Free Library Association.

Foreign Posters

THE FOLLOWING corrections should be made to the list of Foreign Posters, taken from the *North Dakota Library News*, printed in the May 1 issue of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL, page 437.

Raymond-Whitcomb—728 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass., do not have free posters to distribute.

Netherlands Chamber of Commerce is now located at the following address where the distribution of travel literature and posters is handled: The Netherlands Railways, Chrysler Building, Suite 520-4, New York City.

Great Western Railway of England—505 Fifth Avenue, New York City—distribute posters free to public libraries only. They charge a small fee to school libraries—75c. for large size posters (40 x 50) and 50c. for small size (25 x 40).

Among Librarians

Necrology

ALBERT PERRY BRIGHAM, consultant in geography at the Library of Congress and Professor Emeritus of Geology at Colgate University, died on March 31.

WILLIE TABB MOORE, Michigan '29, who had been teaching Library Science at the University of Alabama, died in January, 1932.

Appointments

RANDI BING, Columbia '31, has been appointed assistant in the Cataloging Department of the New Jersey College for Women.

MARJORIE BRODY, Michigan '30, recently a cataloger at the Flint, Michigan, Public Library is now head cataloger at the Public School Library, Lansing, Mich.

MAUDE COOKE CARLSON, Michigan '29, formerly librarian of Rollins College, Winter Park, Florida, is now head of Reference and Circulation at the University of Redlands Library, Redlands, Cal.

DOROTHY CARTER, Michigan '29, formerly laboratory assistant and librarian of the Roscoe B. Jackson Memorial Laboratory, Bar Harbor, Mt. Desert Island, Maine, is now an assistant in the Library of the Pease Laboratories, New York City.

DOROTHY F. CLOUGH, Columbia '31, is the librarian of the Eye and Ear Hospital, Medical Center, New York City.

DOROTHY FRIED COACHMAN, Michigan '28, formerly an assistant in the Saginaw, Mich., Public Library, is now librarian of the U. S. Veterans Hospital, Muskogee, Okla.

BEATRICE FEINGOLD, Simmons '31, is cataloging the Portuguese collection at the Harvard University Library, Cambridge, Mass.

VIRGINIA KRABER FERGUSON, Pittsburgh '30, was transferred from the Boys and Girls Room of the Mt. Washington Branch to the position of first assistant in the Boys and Girls Room of the Lawrenceville Branch of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, Pa.

LORENA GARLOCH, Michigan '28, an assistant in the American Library in Paris, has returned to her former position as Head of the Order Department, University of Pittsburgh.

HELENA S. LEFEVRE, Western Reserve '15, has joined the staff of the New York State Library Extension Division, Albany, as senior library organizer.

JEANNE GODDARD, Michigan '29, is librarian of the High School Library, Laporte, Indiana. Miss Goddard was formerly librarian of the Mt. Clemens, Michigan, High School.

DOROTHY A. GOODRICH, N.Y.P. '29, assistant to the chief of the Circulation Department, New York Public Library, has been awarded a Vacation Scholarship offered by the Education Committee of the English-Speaking Union. The scholarship was opened to librarians for the first time this year.

MARY PAUL GOODRICH, Simmons '29, has joined the staff of the Public Library of the District of Columbia, Washington, D. C. as a junior assistant in circulation in the new Northwest Branch.

CARL WILLIAM HULL, for seven years librarian of the Free Library at Indiana, Pennsylvania, has been appointed librarian of the Public Library of DuBois, Pa., to succeed Mrs. Gladys Seymour Hellewell who has resigned.

WINIFRED JOHNSON, Michigan '29, formerly a classifier at the Iowa State College Library, Ames, is now first assistant in the Catalog Department of Oberlin College Library, Ohio.

KATHARINE JONES, Columbia '31, has accepted the position of assistant librarian and director of Physical Education for Women at Guilford College, N. C.

CHARLOTTE M. LOWERY, Western Reserve '30, formerly cataloger in the Medical Library, Strong Memorial Hospital, Rochester, N. Y., has gone to the Catalog Department of the Buffalo, N. Y., Public Library.

GENEVIEVE McCROHAN, Simmons '29, has been appointed assistant to Mr. Currier at the Harvard University Library, Cambridge, Mass.

VELMA ROBINSON, Western Reserve '31, has been appointed librarian of Pikeville College, Pikeville, Kentucky, for the second semester.

PRISCILLA ROYS, Simmons '30, is cataloging at the Engineering School Library, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

GERTRUDE SCHWARTZ, Pittsburgh '31, has been appointed as a substitute assistant in the branch Children's Rooms of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, Pa.

ESTHER WACKER, Michigan '30, formerly acting librarian of the State Normal School, Fredonia, N. Y., is now assistant of the McGregor Public Library, Highland Park, Michigan.

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Young woman, library degrees from Illinois and Columbia, ten years' varied experience, desires position in college or public library. Reference or public work preferred. E21.

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The Calendar Of Events

June 13-17—Special Libraries Association, annual meeting at Lake Placid Club, Lake Placid, N. Y.

June 27-July 2—New England States and New Jersey, joint meeting at the Maplewood Club, Bethlehem, N. H.

June 30-July 2—Pacific Northwest Library Association, annual meeting at Paradise Inn, Mt. Rainier National Park, Washington.

Sept. 19-24—New York Library Association, annual meeting at Lake Placid Club, New York.

October 11-13—Indiana Library Association, annual meeting at Evansville, Indiana.

October 12-14—Illinois Library Association, annual meeting at Springfield, Illinois.

October 13-15—Kentucky Library Association, annual meeting at Lexington, Kentucky.

October 14—New Jersey Library Association, fall meeting in Morristown, N. J.

October 12-15—Five State Regional Conference—Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, and Nebraska Library Associations—at Des Moines, Iowa.

October 13-15—Pennsylvania Library Association, annual meeting at the Nittany Lion, State College, Pennsylvania.

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A LIMITED NUMBER of *Some Notes On American Pewterers*, an authoritative book on pewter by Louis Guérineau Myers, are available to librarians at THE LIBRARY JOURNAL office, 62 West 45th Street, New York City, for fifteen cents transportation cost.

THE NATIONAL Tuberculosis Association has just published a revised list of "Books on Tuberculosis." It is a carefully selected list with annotations and is classified for the use of various groups. The list is distributed by The National Tuberculosis Association, 450 Seventh Avenue, New York City, and will be sent upon receipt of five cents in stamps to cover mailing charges.

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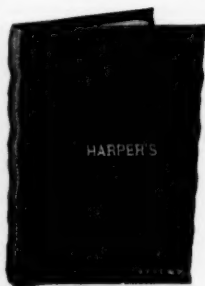
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